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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	83
FINANCIAL REVIEW,	86
EDITORIALS:	
Causes of American Laughter,	87
Immigration;	87
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
The Live City of Spain,	88
The Iron and Steel Industries in 1889,	89
The Books of Addison P. Russell,	90
WEEKLY NOTES,	90
ART:	
The New York Exhibitions,	91
Notes,	92
REVIEWS:	
Tuckerman's "Life of General Lafayette,"	92
Furness's "Variorum Edition"—"As You Like It,"	93
Momerie's "Church and Creed,"	94
Gowing's "Five Thousand Miles in a Sledge,"	94
Fitch's "Notes on American Schools and Training Colleges,"	94
Tilden's "The Work of the Ministry,"	95
Briefer Notices,	95
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	95
PERIODICAL LITERATURE,	96
SCIENCE NOTES,	96
THE INTUITIVE MIND OF WOMAN,	97
ETCHINGS AS A COMMERCIAL VENTURE,	98
DRIFT,	98

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

AT this writing, repeated attempts to reach a conclusion acceptable to both parties on the Silver problem, have failed. Even the Senate Committee is hopelessly divided, as the Silver men are determined to resist to the utmost the proposal to make the new certificates redeemable in bullion under any circumstances, and the friends of moderate and safe legislation have adhered to that plan. Senator Jones of Nevada, has brought the question before the Senate independently of the conference, by a bill providing for the purchase of \$54,000,000 worth of silver a year by the issue of silver certificates which are to have all the privileges accorded to the certificates proposed by Mr. Windom, but are to be redeemed only in coin. So much of the bullion thus obtained as may be needed for this redemption, is to be coined at the present rates. This is the measure known as the Senate bill, because it obtained a favorable report from the appropriate Committee, but it is not so generally adopted by the Republicans of the Senate as has been assumed.

In his speech in advocacy of the measure, Mr. Jones made the usual assumptions that the great decline in prices throughout the world is due to the want of a proper supply of money, and that the growth of the country has outrun the increase of money in America. He did not compare our present era with the decades 1810-1840, when there was absolutely no addition to the stock of gold and silver in circulation, as the supply from the Spanish colonies had ceased, and that from the mines of Russia, California, and Australia had not begun. Those decades were a time of high prices, insufficient production, and commercial depression all over the world. The period following them was one of great increase in circulation, rapid fall in prices, and notable industrial and commercial energy. In fact it is not true that the normal effect of an increase in money is to raise prices. In so far as the country has no industrial use for the money,—that is in so far as it brings inflation,—prices will be forced up for a time. But when the supply comes to be absorbed into the channels of production, there is at once a reflux of prices. Association and production being stimulated by the plenty of money, prices cannot be kept up. Those countries which have the greatest plenty of money are the countries of low prices, and *vice versa*. This is so because of the extent to which the organization of labor is made possible to them.

MR. JONES did not produce evidence of any decline of the money supply in the United States. It does not appear that there has been any such decline. Mr. Windom's figures, cited to the attention of Congress, show a high average of money to the number of people. The movement of gold in the past twelve years has been largely in our favor, and the stock of gold in the country, that was estimated at 135 millions in 1873, was estimated in 1889 at 680 millions. The circulation of the national banks at its highest point was 358½ millions (1882) and had fallen in 1889 to 211½ millions, a loss of 147½ millions which was far more than supplied by the coinage of silver. There were in 1878 16½ millions of silver dollars; in 1889 there were 344 millions.

That there has been a general fall of prices is quite true, but it is not necessary or reasonable to ascribe it to the want of money, in view of the steadiness of prices during 1810-1840. It is due much rather to the changed conditions of industry throughout the world. Thirty years ago England was supplying the continent of Europe and America with manufactured goods. Since then those countries have made up their minds to produce these things for themselves, and they have done so. England has not changed either her policy or her ambitions. She has kept up her

old rate of production and even increased it, while her markets have been straitened on all sides. At the same time great improvements have enabled more rapid and cheaper production on all sides, by which the same amount of labor and of capital has been enabled to double its old rate of production. In these circumstances, a fall of prices was inevitable, especially as these changes have been used only to enable competition in prices with a view to holding the market. It is not less money but multiplied production, even in farm produce, which has brought about the difficulty, and as in all such cases the debtor class has had the worst of it, not excepting the debtor nations.

WE alluded last week to the able speech of Mr. McKinley, introductory to the general tariff discussion. Many of his points were strongly put. He called attention to the fact that the present majority was chosen to revise the Tariff in accordance with the profession of principle laid down in the Republican platform, and he claimed that his measure did so. It did not abolish the Internal Revenue system, as the platform had declared the party ready to do if that were necessary to maintain the protective character of the Tariff. He had not found it necessary to do more than abolish the special taxes of that system, and to lower those on tobacco and segars. He did not state why nothing was done to keep the pledge given so generally by Republican speakers that alcohol used in the arts would be made free of taxation.

He pointed out that the bill proposed to modify the provision allowing of a drawback on raw materials used for manufacture of goods for export, so that instead of withholding ten per cent. of the duties, only one per cent. would be retained. Any one who wished to manufacture for export would find nothing in the Tariff that stood in his way. He also laid stress on the proposals to lay heavier duties on farm-produce, so as to secure to American farmers the market for \$25,000,000 worth of food now imported from Canada. He took particular pains to explain that this did not stop any especial arrangement with Canada for freer trade between the two countries, but that it would involve a demand that any such measures should be fairer than the old Reciprocity Treaty, which still lingers in the minds of Canadians.

The increase of the glass-duties, the new duty on tin-plate, the new schedule of wool duties, he especially explained. He also noted that while the bill transferred eighteen articles from the Free List to the other schedules of the Tariff, it also transferred no less than forty-eight from the other schedules to the Free List. These had brought a revenue of \$61,500,000 last year, of which \$55,000,000 was from raw sugar.

THIS was the beginning of a general debate of three days on the bill as a whole, in which the minority were as outspoken in their avowal of Free Trade principles as they usually are when there is not an election at hand. Mr. Mills led off in his usual style, comparing the Tariff to a highway robber, and his colleagues were not much behind him. Mr. Fitch, of New York, who deserted the Republican party on this issue two years ago, and was returned to the present Congress as a Democrat, gave expression to the bitter and resentful feelings of the importers with regard to the bill. He declared that that city would not submit to any such settlement of the Tariff question "so long as the tide beat on the Battery, and the Hudson flowed to the Sea!" By this, however, he did not mean to threaten a movement for the nullification of the laws of the United States, nor a repetition of Fernando Wood's suggestion in 1861 that New York should secede and set up for herself as a "free city," in the fashion of the German cities of mediæval time, but apparently that the importers would continue

to pour out their money, derived from foreign trade,—and much of it from European cash boxes,—to break down Protection and elect a Democratic President. He called attention to the fact that Mr. McKinley, in the discussion of the Mills bill, had advocated the entire repeal of the taxes on tobacco, and that he had given no extended explanation of the proposed sugar duties.

Mr. Gear of Iowa, a Republican member of the Committee, made up this deficiency by a long defense of the Sugar legislation of the bill. He especially insisted that by admitting Sugars of the grades below No. 16 free of duty, a blow was administered to the Sugar Trust. He did not show why this method of dealing with such combinations should be adopted in this case and rejected in others, nor yet why the refiners who have resisted the Trust and have helped to destroy its power, should be treated exactly as it is. On a subsequent day an amendment was offered and at one time seemed likely to be adopted, by which the duties on any article might be suspended by the President, when he was satisfied that its price and production had come under the control of such a combination. The proposal, of course, would have had the consequence of putting the Tariff law largely within the control of the President, and if he should be elected by the combination of the Solid South and New York City, its administration would be likely to retain very little of its Protectionist character.

THE only note of discord among the Republicans of the House thus far is that sounded by Mr. Butterworth of Ohio. Exactly what he has to complain of in the proposed Tariff, does not appear from his speech, except that he seems to think it in the way of closer commercial relations with Canada. We are as much impressed with the wisdom and importance of a commercial union with the Dominion as he can be, and our advocacy of it antedates his own. But so far as we can judge of the situation, no such measure will ever get a hearing in Canada except through just such legislation as this, which shuts out their farm-produce from the markets which our longer and more vigorous Tariff policy has created on their Southern frontier. So long as Canada can get along with the present commercial arrangements, she will not take the trouble to move towards any others. It is when we emphasize our importance to her producers, that she begins to think of the best way to our markets. And this the new duties on farm-produce do. Mr. Butterworth is right in saying that the reasons which apply to the protection of our industries against British and German competition do not apply equally to Canada, any more than they apply to the differences between the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic slope. But there are reasons of urgency which do apply, and he should be among the first to recognize this. Mr. McKinley hinted as much in his discussion of the bearing of the new Tariff upon intercourse with Canada.

While Mr. Butterworth declared himself a Protectionist in the strongest sense, he declaimed against our Tariff legislation as fostering inequalities of condition, and enabling men to make great profits out of small capital. If he can show the party in what way this may be corrected without impairing the protective character of the Tariff, we have no doubt they will give him a full and fair hearing. But such charges are useless unless they are accompanied by a bill of particulars. What does he want to have done? His only public appearance before the Ways and Means Committee was to oppose the increase of the 25 per cent. duty on hops, and he spoke in the interest of the brewers of his district, who enjoy a protection ranging from 60 to 300 per cent. Is this an instance of the kind of legislation he wants to prevent inequality? Does he stand for the poor, impoverished brewer against the millionaire hop-grower? Let him be more specific.

IN discussing the cheapening of manufactures which has taken place in this country under Protection, Mr. Crisp of Georgia, denied that that policy had had anything to do with it, and declared it was due to the inventive genius of the American people, which would operate to reduce the cost of such goods under any policy.

Does Mr. Crisp seriously believe that people make improvements and inventions in industries which do not exist within their own country? Take his own State: what have been its notable inventions since a Connecticut schoolmaster settled in Georgia invented the cotton-gin? Is this due to any inferiority in race or intellect, or to the predominantly agricultural character of the State? And as Georgia is, the whole country once was. When the War of 1812 was impending, one English manufacturer said the Yankees would not dare to go to war with Great Britain, as they had not enough inventive faculty to devise a mouse-trap to keep the mice from eating up their wheat! The only field in which American ingenuity had found anything like an adequate vent was in the improvement of shipping, which had sprung into life and vigor under the Protection afforded by the old Navigation laws of Washington's first administration.

Mr. Edward Everett Hale points this out in the *New England Magazine* with especial reference to the group of States in which invention has been most notable. He says: "From the year 1620 to the year 1775 there is hardly a great invention which can be credited to a New Englander. He rested the same fire-lock over the breastwork at Bunker Hill which his great-grandfather had fired in King William's War; and the shirt on his back was woven on a loom the twin of that in which Madame Dudley wove the Governor's shirts. This is what happens when you say to one country that it shall raise food for some other country, and to some other country that it shall do the manufacturing for the food-raisers. The benevolent mother country for a hundred and fifty years did just what the same benevolent mother country would be glad to do now. We in Boston were permitted to catch lobsters, to send out our boats for fish, and with that to supply the lenten-tables of the world; we might build wooden ships and sell them to Europe; we might send them masts and beaver-skins. And they would invent for us our spinning-wheels and our muskets. But so soon as we took this matter into our own hands,—so soon as we said, 'If you please, we will do a little manufacturing for ourselves,'—so soon there sprang to light this marvelous genius for invention which sent out our Eli Whitney and the host of his successors—such men as Bachelder, and Edison, and Bigelow, and Goodyear, and Goulding—so that if a man smells smoke from a broiling beef-steak, he invents a beef-steak broiler which shall not tell secrets to the rest of the family. Pity, pity, pity!" says the Cobden Club and Mr. Mills, 'how much better if they were trapping beaver and catching lobsters.'

IN the Prohibitionist States the Original Package decision is being used to break down the laws with a notable promptness. In places in Iowa where no liquor had been sold under the existing law stores have already been opened for its sale, and in other places, where the law has been defied, saloons are now appearing as "original package" stores. In Sioux City, which occupies an unenviable prominence among the towns of Iowa, through the determination and the violence of the Liquor Interest, the dealers are to be prosecuted under the State law by the Law and Order Society of the place. They announce that if the case goes against them, they will at once begin selling in the original package and defy prosecution. There are more than a hundred saloons in the place, and thirty of them have had warrants issued against their proprietors.

In Kansas there is a Republican faction which wishes to have the question of Prohibition submitted again to the people, and they think the decision has strengthened their hands. They also are comforted by a decision of one of the State judges that the State's prosecuting officials cannot commit for contempt persons who refuse to give information as to the violations of the law, as the law authorizing this is unconstitutional, because it invests them with judicial functions. This is a specimen of the kind of "reinforcing" legislation which invariably follows the enactment of laws which do not commend themselves to the whole body of public opinion. All the ordinary safe-guards of private citizens

are thus sacrificed to the needs of a policy; and when the party in power—as is now the case with the Republicans of Maine—refuse to enact or to re-enact such laws, they are at once said by the Prohibitionists to have no heart in the matter. The annulling of this law certainly will make it harder to maintain Prohibition in Kansas, but we doubt if this generation will see any change in the law itself. The people who gave character to the State in the days of the struggle with Slavery are not of a kind to back down from their experiment, and they have the majority with them.

Meantime, Congress shows a disposition to move promptly in the direction of legislation to remedy the Supreme Court's decision. A bill to restore to the States their control of Inter-State traffic, so far as relates to intoxicating liquors, was reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee on Wednesday.

It was notable at the time the Supreme Court rendered its "original package" decision, that the three supposed States' Rights judges, Fuller, Field, and Lamar, all gave their voice to deprive the States of their power to exclude liquor. It was a curious, and doubtless instructive circumstance. It appeared that when the great interest of liquor entered the field, the great principle of the rights of the States had to withdraw. In a similar way, on Wednesday, Mr. George of Mississippi, dissented from the Senate bill restoring to the States the power over liquor which the Supreme Court had deprived them of. Mr. George, on an ordinary occasion, would certainly be in favor of giving the States the largest measure of authority: why does he make an exception here?

We note in connection a very vehement article in a Democratic journal of New York, the *Saturday Globe*, in which it is clearly shown to the faithful that the "original package" decision is precisely in line with other decisions of the Supreme Court, all tending to produce a Shadow of an Empire! It occurs to us that the *Globe* must have great confidence in the ignorance of its readers, or a sublime indifference of its own to the facts of the case. Otherwise, how can it accuse its own three Democratic judges of hastening the "Empire"?

THERE has been offered in the House a bill to conform the spelling of Government documents to certain phonetic rules which find favor with our spelling-reformers. It is very strongly advocated before the House Committee, and as strongly opposed, and we hope it will not be allowed to pass. The changes proposed are too insignificant to be worth making except as a first step to the entire revolution of our spelling in accordance with the new ideas. Nothing would be gained by them except what has been accomplished in Germany, namely the omission of a few silent consonants and the establishment of a utilitarian principle which would make every page of these documents offensive to the average man, who is not a spelling-reformer. In this as in so many other cases, the reformers seem to forget that it is one thing to decide between two systems on their merits, and quite another to abandon an established system for another whose merits are only slightly greater.

As for effecting a complete change, such as would make the spelling of any word conform to its sound, and thus make the ear independent of the visual memory, that is impossible because there is no such identity of pronunciation in this country as would furnish the basis of the new spelling. A host of well educated New Englanders and New Yorkers add an *r* at the end of words ending in a vowel sound. Equally well educated Philadelphians and Southerners have been heard to slur the same letter into silence or something like it. It is not at all unusual to hear of "the Laud" in our pulpits, and no Southerner can enunciate War. If our spelling is to reproduce our pronunciation in these things, which of these styles is to be ranked as American?

THE Louisiana legislature met this week, and the Governor of the State, in his annual message did himself honor by protesting against any renewal of the charter of the State Lottery.

The reasons he gives are such as bear especially upon the bad influence the Lottery has exercised and may yet exercise upon the politics of the State. It seems that in view of the approach of this crisis in its affairs, the evil institution has been trying to strengthen its hands by getting control of the corrupt and corruptible portion of the voters, both white and black. It did not need the enfranchisement of the freedmen to furnish Louisiana with a large contingent of this kind. From the first admission of the State into the Union it has been notorious for its political venality and turbulence, as being by inheritance a section of Latin America rather than an American community. It is the massing of these adverse powers in support of the Lottery, whose existence they have made possible thus far, which Gov. Nichols apprehends; but he commits himself to vetoing any bill which has for its object the perpetuation of this plague-spot upon the soil of the State he governs. *Macte virtute!*

Several of the New Orleans newspapers urge that the offer of the Lottery be accepted, pleading that Louisiana is too poor to do without its money. The opposition of the Governor has alarmed the company, and the offer has been doubled. Instead of paying half-a-million a year, it will pay a million, one-third to go to the schools, one-third to charitable institutions, and one-third to the repair of the levees. An institution which can afford to hand over a million of its profits to the State must be making large sums out of the people, even apart from its drafts on the gamblers of other States. As a matter of fact these profits are stated at the enormous sum of \$3,400,000 a year. And its abolition would tend to raise the general average of ability to pay taxation for State purposes, and thus free the commonwealth from the distress which is pleaded as justifying an infamous bargain. For be it remembered, this is not simply a lottery located in Louisiana. It is the "State Lottery of Louisiana," the State being a partner in its iniquity and sharing in the profits.

THE Legislature of New York has adjourned after a session on the whole satisfactory to the people of the State. The Republican programme was carried out except in the matter of sending another High License bill to the Governor for his veto. The final step was taken for submitting a Prohibitory Amendment to the popular vote, as the party had promised. Of course it has not the slightest chance of being adopted. That High License was not passed is not surprising. The defeat of Mr. Warner Miller on that issue in 1888 was decisive proof that the people are not ripe for it, and that it was useless to spend time in passing a bill which Governor Hill was pledged to veto. The passage of the compromise bill for the establishment of the Australian ballot in a modified form, the removal of the insane from the care of local authorities to the asylums of the State, and the repeal of the law paying unskilled labor \$2.00 a day when employed by the State, were measures which elicited general approval. In appropriations there was a reign of economy introduced, and the total is nearly a third less than last year, and will cause a corresponding reduction in the State tax for this year. Part of this, however, was effected by postponement of measures for which some future legislature must provide, so it is not so much of an economy as it appears. Nothing, for instance, was done for the improvement of the roads, to whose needs Governor Hill called attention at the opening of the session. Only \$25,000 was appropriated towards preserving the forests of the Adirondacks, which are threatened by the lumber-men and railroads.

Bills were passed to increase the compensation of the teachers of country schools, to limit to ten hours the day's labor of employees of street-railways, and to require weekly payment of workmen, and to establish inspection of factories to ascertain that the laws regulating the labor of women and children are enforced. These are good as far as they go, but the antiquated conspiracy laws still stand on the statute-book, and still are worked to prevent organized labor from securing more favorable conditions for the laboring class.

THE Democrats of the Third Philadelphia district have extricated themselves from the factional fight into which the nomination of a successor to Mr. Randall had involved them, and have selected as their candidate, with entire unanimity, the veteran ex-Mayor Vaux. This is of some interest in itself but it is more interesting for what it implies: a sobering sense of the folly of Democratic quarrels at this time. Nothing could have been more destructive of the possibility of taking advantage of the situation which Mr. Quay has made in Pennsylvania than the maintenance of factional quarrels in this city, and nothing is more needful, if the party seriously thinks of undertaking a contest in the State, than that there should be a united front presented here.

THE War and Colonial policies of Italy and Germany have been a source of almost unlimited suffering to the people of both countries. It is well that the opposition in their national legislatures have taken up both, and put them on the defensive. Germany pleads that her population is too dense for her country, and that for a half-century it has been overflowing into America and the Argentine Republic, where it adopts another language and becomes absorbed into other nationalities. Shut out of America by the Monroe Doctrine, she has been seeking accessions of territory in the South Seas and on the southern coasts of Africa. The Cameroons, a part of the Slave coast just north of the Equator at the point where the African coast ceases to run eastward and turns south, was the first of these accessions. Then the west coast from the British boundary at the Orange River northward to the Portuguese frontier at Cape Frio was secured, and passed under the control of the German West African Company. In 1886 the Somali Coast, excepting the small space left to the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the interior to the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro, were conceded to Germany by the English and the Zanzibarese, and are now controlled by the East African Company. Then in 1885 the north eastern side of New Guinea was recognized as German territory, and since then they have annexed the adjacent islands as far east as the Solomon Group.

Not one of these accessions of territory furnishes the terrene for a successful colonization. In every case the climate is too hot for any maintenance of a Teutonic stock in its natural vigor, and in most cases the prevalence of malaria makes anything but trading stations very unlikely to succeed. No patriotic desire to reproduce the Fatherland on new soil has diverted the flow of emigration to these new possessions from the two American republics it has been seeking, and the South-African possessions have been a source of expense to the Imperial Government, in spite of the privileges granted to the two African companies. As a policy, therefore, this "colonization" has been open to grave objections.

ITALY has not gone so far afield as Germany, but the French occupation of Tunis aroused her emulation and has controlled her policy. The joint opposition of France and Turkey kept her out of Tripoli; but she has undertaken to establish herself on the coast of the Red Sea, close to the Abyssinians and near the frontier of Soudan. A hotter region is not to be found on the earth's surface, not even in the Sahara desert, than is the district in which Massawah is situated. Aden, which is just opposite on the Arabian coast, is recognized as by all odds the hottest and driest place within the bounds of the British Empire, and would have been abandoned long ago but for its strategic importance on the route to India. And to maintain the flag of Italy on this broiling strip of territory, and to carry on intrigues toward the establishment of an Italian protectorate over the worthless country and people of the Habesh,—which the British in 1868 did not think worth keeping,—the Italian peasant is ground down with taxes and stinted in his macaroni.

Premier Crispi adopted a very apologetic tone in his defense of the foreign policy of the kingdom. The thing he seemed most anxious to impress on the Italians is that Italy is so closely asso-

ciated with England in everything. She has England's friendly co-operation in her African schemes. She has helped England to keep Ferdinand on the throne of Bulgaria. If she is not anything on her own account, she at least is following out the traditional policy of the House of Savory in playing second-fiddle to some bigger power, in the hope of getting paid for it in the division of the spoils. But Italy will be very easy to satisfy if she is content to starve and suffer for such ends.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK.

THE rush to buy stocks on the part of the public has been as striking as was its previous apathy. For months and months it seemed that nothing could ever arouse a bull sentiment in Wall street. Business dwindled away and brokers were not making office expenses. The market finally got into a state where neither good news nor bad news appeared to have any effect on it. In this state a sort of electric shock was given by the proposed silver legislation, and then began an upward movement in prices which has the past week risen to very remarkable proportions. The market has done what it always does when the public makes up its collective mind to buy,—it has broadened as it rose, and the daily transactions have spread over a wider range of securities as they increased in amount. The movement started with a rise in a few specialties and it has so enlarged that nearly every stock on the list has become active, and the bond market is no ways behind. In fact it was the large buying of bonds which laid the foundation for the speculation in stocks.

So rapid has been the rise in prices that conservative operators have become apprehensive that as sudden a reaction may come, such as usually does follow such a boom. But the public never thinks of this when it is on the rush. It sweeps away all the calculations of conservative observers, and goes on buying until it stops as suddenly and mysteriously as it started. Then comes a slump, and after that a long wait before the forward movement is resumed. That will be the experience this year. It is predicted that this will be a bull year right through, and the movement may possibly run well into next year. It is noticeable that while some old business men express themselves as sceptical of the lasting force, or the genuine quality of the present bull movement, others assert that we are really only at the beginning of an era of speculation, and that it will be one of the greatest ever seen in this country. While the expected increase in the circulating medium is the basis of this opinion, the prosperous state of general business, with the recent great development of the South and the Pacific coast section, are cited as the sustaining forces of the speculative movement. Instances have come under the writer's observation lately of wealthy old investors taking bundles of their bonds out of their strong boxes and raising money on them to buy other and speculative securities, asserting that this is a good year "to get into debt," that is, to buy on margin, because everything will rise in value.

This speculation, it will be noted, is not in railroad securities alone, as former ones have been. It is quite as much in industrial stocks. The latter are new in Wall street, but they have come there to stay through a process of economic evolution. The philosophy of their coming is not difficult to discover. The growth of the manufacturing industry in this country has passed to a stage where the capital invested in certain branches runs up into many millions. If the industry be of such a character that concentration is possible, combinations come about naturally; and when they are made, the aggregate capital is so large that the certificates representing it must come to the largest market, and that market is the Stock Exchange. It is the general public market for securities, the only one where buyers and sellers are numerous enough to handle these large capitals. The conversion of the large dry-goods firm of Clafin & Co., of this city into a joint stock company was an example of this movement, and the fact that the \$9,000,000 of stock offered for public subscription was subscribed for twice over as soon as the books were opened, was a striking illustration of the growing tendency of the speculating and investing classes to put money into industrial companies. Ten years ago had it been proposed to make the firm over into a company, it would have been done through private negotiation with a comparatively few wealthy men, more or less interested in industries allied with the business of the firm. The idea of offering the stock for public subscription would probably never have occurred to any one concerned. Had such an offer been made the reception it would have met would probably have not been enthusiastic.

The stocks of gas companies—these being concerns which always required large capital—have been familiar enough to investors, but not until recently have they been generally dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. In future they will take their

place there among the leading speculatives. Heretofore the dealings in them were very restricted. A few firms made a specialty of them, and the buying and selling of the securities was done very much as buying or selling parcels of real estate. The consolidation of the various gas companies of this city and the listing of the stock of the consolidated company on the Exchange, was the first step towards bringing gas stocks into the general arena. Then came the operations of the Philadelphia syndicate in the consolidation of the Chicago gas companies, which was followed by the listing of that stock also. Lastly, we have the St. Louis companies united under the charter of the Laclede Gas Company, and the securities of that corporation are also brought to the common market. Later on, there will be another gas stock added, the Standard Company of this city—a company which has grown into being since the consolidation of the old ones. The movement being now started, it will result in bringing to Wall street the gas stocks of the principal cities of the country; that is, they will come when the local companies in any one city are united, and the aggregate capital of the consolidated concern is large enough for general trading in the shares. One effect of this public trading in gas shares will be an improvement in gas manufacture, uniformity of price, and a bettering of the quality of gas supplied. This may seem a little odd, but it is true. Active general speculation in the shares of any industry always has the effect of diffusing a knowledge of that particular industry, and when the public gets this, it knows what to ask and insists on having it. Perhaps the most singular thing in connection with the gas business is that in this city, the amount of gas consumed has largely increased since the introduction of the electric light. The annual increase in the output of the gas companies before the electric light came has been exceeded in ratio since. Why this should be so is something mysterious, but it is the fact, nevertheless.

CAUSES OF AMERICAN LAUGHTER.

THERE is a lively sense of humor amongst Americans, and nobody should know this better, one would think, than the inhabitants of the British Islands, who have read, (largely in pirated editions), so many thousand copies of the works of our American "humorists," from the best to the most indifferent. How then is it possible that these British Islanders can gravely look us in the face and profess to bemoan the prospect of our buying no more of their goods? Do they not know that such pretenses make us laugh? Here is one of the Ministry who soberly rises in Parliament to say that he thinks it doubtful whether England can patronize the Chicago Exposition, since the proposed Tariff is likely to "preclude profitable sales in America." And here are the importing people of New York, representing the inhabitants of the British Islands, and the manufacturers of Germany and France, lashing themselves into a pretense of fury over the details of the McKinley bill, in the professed apprehension that ships will come from Europe,—if they do not cease their voyages altogether,—without a bale of goods below deck.

These things naturally cause laughter in the United States. For two reasons. In the first place Americans conceive that they have a right to promote their own prosperity. They conceive that to do this they should develop their own power of production. They regard it as perfectly plain that for the vast majority of their needs it is better to make at home than buy abroad. And when they are upbraided for this, it seems funny. Is this not the policy of every other country which has the sense of civilization? And is it supposed that the Americans are too obtuse to comprehend so natural and reasonable a course? The supposition must make any one laugh.

The second reason: The foreign commerce of the United States is greater to-day than ever before. Our merchandise imports reached a value for the fiscal year 1889 of 741½ millions of dollars,—the largest in the history of the country. And this value, mark, is at the low prices of the time,—representing a vast increase in the amount of goods from the prices of 1870, when our imports were but 426½ millions. And this importation has been in the face of our Tariff. Is it supposed that there will be none at all because of the changes the McKinley bill will make? Such a suggestion is amusing indeed. The very "importers" of New York, the agents of English and German and French houses, lo-

cated in that city to market the product of their European mills and shops, doubtless laugh as heartily as any one when they are done shaking their foreign fists at the Congress of the United States. However impervious they may be to some forms of humor, they are certainly able to appreciate this.

When the McKinley bill shall become a law, in substance as now proposed, our friends abroad will be fully ready to adapt themselves to the trade conditions which it will create. They will still endeavor to evade the provisions of the law. They will still undervalue, if that be possible. They will still try, through their New York agents, to elect a Congress for us to let down the bars altogether. They will still contribute to the campaign funds of Presidential candidates who, if elected, will make Secretaries of the Treasury, and Collectors of Customs, and Appraisers and Examiners, from anti-Tariff material, and so nullify the Protectionist intent of the law. And if these measures do not avail, they will rather transplant their mills and shops to this country than give up their trade. If they cannot beat down our system they will yield to it, and still make their profit. These things have been seen before. They are not new. The irritation of the foreign manufacturer over our disposition to manufacture for ourselves never has been so serious or so long maintained as to prevent him from accommodating his operations to the circumstances of the case, and if at first he showed a heat that threatened to hurt his own interests, we have never looked in vain to see it speedily pass away. There will be many English goods shown at the Chicago Exposition, and very likely there will be, as at Philadelphia, in 1876, a catalogue showing their prices compared with American products of like character. It is true that the Catalogue here did not "take," though it was offered very cheap, and copies still cumber the shelves of our second-hand bookstores, showing the levity of the American mind on the subject, but still, regardless of our disposition to laugh at them, and overlooking the humor of the situation, our English friends will repeat old experiments, and so may not omit this.

While the sales of Europe to us rise year by year, while our market continues to be the greatest prize of trade on the planet, we may well laugh at pretenses that the additional bulwarks to our own production proposed by the McKinley bill are either in excess of our own national right, or an infringement upon the legitimate desire of other nations to trade with us.

IMMIGRATION.

MR. POWDERLY, who is a witness of value in this case, since he is the son of an immigrant, and is in close sympathy with that great body of the working people who are either of foreign birth themselves or nearly derived from it, writes strongly as to the need of checking the inflow of the foreign stream. Two or three of his statements are of special interest: one as to the great number of agents employed in Europe by the great steamship companies to entice people to come over, and another to the effect that the pressure upon us of the masses of unskilled, cheap laborers is actually beginning to dislodge American workmen, and give them the spirit of emigration. Doubtless the latter is the more important, and it may be pronounced, indeed, very important if it be true.

The chief features of the immigrant stream are well known. Yet they must be reviewed in order to appreciate their seriousness. The number who came in the last fiscal year, (July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889), was in round numbers 450 thousand (444,427), and the arrivals since that time, in the nine months to April 1, were 254,403. Nearly all of these came from Europe; the arrivals from the other parts of the world are insignificant. And analysing the European movement, the British Islands still lead. Their contributions in the fiscal year 1889 were 153,549, and in the nine months of the present fiscal year 69,132. England, (with Wales) is sending many more than Ireland, and the movement from Scotland is not insignificant, for it has amounted, in the last

twenty-one months, to 25,622. Following the British Islands comes Germany. In the fiscal year 1889 her people made up over 22 per cent. of the whole number of our arrivals, and in the last nine months this percentage has been almost precisely maintained,—her contribution in the former period being 99,538, and in the latter 56,063.

There are six great tributaries, indeed, to the enormous stream: the British Islands, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, the Austro-Hungarian empire, Russia, and Italy. The former three are old contributors to our population; the latter three are later comers. In tabular form the six make this showing:

	Fiscal Year 1889.	9 mos. 1890.	Total.
British Islands,	153,549	69,132	222,681
Germany,	99,538	56,063	155,601
Scandinavian Countries,	57,504	19,507	77,011
Austria-Hungary,	34,174	34,839	69,013
Russia, (exc. Poland),	31,889	22,454	54,343
Italy,	24,848	24,208	49,056

These figures show that the movement from Great Britain is not now as large as it was, that the German movement is almost precisely in the same proportion to the total movement, that the Scandinavian stream is greatly diminished, and that the movement from the other countries is proportionately larger, Italy and Austria-Hungary sending us as many people in the last nine months as they had done in the preceding twelve,—a fact not calculated to encourage our hopeful expectation of speedily assimilating the new comers.

The movements in Europe tending to the improvement of the condition of labor should have the effect, and no doubt will have, of checking migration, but this effect will naturally be felt most in the countries where there is the nearest approximation to American conditions. We may look, perhaps, for a falling off from England,—such as appears in the figures above,—and from Germany; but how can there be any great shift at present in the industrial conditions of Russia, Austria, and Italy? If we leave our gates wide open, as now, the stream from those quarters will undoubtedly come flowing in, until the day of disturbance and disaster here.

THE LIVE CITY OF SPAIN.

THIS is Barcelona. From the days of the Roman occupation at least, it has been a city of active life, and its history, which one reluctantly refrains from going into here, is of interest in every period. Barcelona was indeed the central point of the revived Provençal civilization, and the existing Catalan is the chief remnant of that oldest of the Romance languages. Catalan is really something more than a dialect,—it is as truly a language as French, Spanish or Italian. It is an energetic and expressive language, with somewhat of the character of the northern tongues. In its syntax it greatly resembles French, while many of its words are almost identical with those of Italian. It is a language with an extensive literature both in prose and poetry, and at the present time there are poets who write, and periodicals that are published, in this antique tongue. Many of the country people in Catalonia know no other language, and it is in the country that it is spoken with most purity, since in Barcelona it is slightly mixed with *Castillano*. All the natives of Barcelona understand Spanish and can speak it more or less correctly; yet it is to them a foreign tongue, and they vastly prefer their own rude Catalan.

Barcelona claims to have been the first city in Europe to establish—previous to 1435—the system of maritime insurance. It was certainly the first city in Spain to employ steam as a motive power; the first railway train that moved in the Peninsula left Barcelona on October 23, 1848. If we speak of its size it is difficult to say, now, whether it or Madrid has the greater population. If only that portion of Barcelona which is ruled by the municipality of that name is taken into account, Madrid is certainly the larger, but if the populous suburbs of Gracia, San Sarria, and San Martin, with some others, are united to the Catalan capital, the probability is that it has the advantage, and there is no doubt that it is increasing much more rapidly than its courtly rival. It is, in fact, the only city in Spain which exhibits evidences of rapid increase, the only city where multitudes of new houses are in process of erection to meet the wants of an outward pressing population.

The Barcelonense themselves estimate their present numbers at 430,000. There is an old and a new city. The older portion, crowded with tall houses and full of narrow and often crooked streets, still contains by far the larger part of the population; but the newer, laid out upon a grand scale with streets of great breadth crossing each other at right angles, increases considerably every year. The older part contains but one really broad street besides the quays. This street, known as the Rambla, was itself outside the most ancient city, and was once, as its name signifies, a *rambla* or dry bed of a torrent. When in 1363 the older town was encircled by a new wall it served as a ditch, while the portion of the city which now extends upon its western side was at that time suburban. Although Barcelona has now many other promenades, the Rambla, extending for a length of nearly 4,000 feet through the very centre of the old city, is still the one most frequented. In it may be daily seen all that is most typical, most stirring, and most picturesque in the life of the city. Here are the cafés, the hotels, the principal theatres, and a large number of the chief shops. The entire length consists of a central promenade beautifully paved and shaded on each side by a line of fine plane trees, and of two lateral road-ways, along which circulate tram-cars and all wheeled vehicles. These are bounded laterally by a foot-way against the houses. Portions of the Rambla bear different names, as Santa Monica, Centro, San José, etc. The Rambla de San José is commonly called that of the Flowers, because every morning its whole length is converted into a brilliant show of flowers and flowering shrubs offered for sale. At the extremity of the Rambla nearest to the harbor has been raised a magnificent monument to Christopher Columbus, or as the Spaniards call him, Cristobal Colon. At the opposite end the large Plaza de Cataluña marks the commencement of the Ensanche or newer portion of the city. The grandest and richest shops are to be found in the Calle de Fernando VII., which leads from about the center of the Rambla to the Plaza de la Constitucion, and is continued onwards, in a perfectly straight line to the park, by sections of streets bearing other names. Barcelona has a small but beautifully laid out park upon the site of the demolished citadel, or *ciudadela*. It contains a grandiose artificial cascade, adorned with many figures and groups by Catalan sculptors, an equestrian statue of General Prim, and a building occupied by the Martorell Museum. Here, too, were placed the buildings of the ill-starred Exposition of Barcelona, in 1889. They are now (I believe) removed. The main building, though far from beautiful was well adapted for its purpose. In the rear it was a semi-circle, while in front it presented two radial lines and a smaller recessed semi-circle containing the entrances. Thirteen naves radiated from these entrances. This Exhibition, started by the Barcelonense with too great confidence in their own resources, and with too low an estimate of the prejudices and lack of energy of other Spanish provinces, was a financial failure from the first, and has left the city with a heavy debt. The Government rendered but slight help, the Spaniards, who flocked to the Paris Exposition, did not think it worth their while to attend a Spanish one, and even the Barcelonense came chiefly to hear the music.

Between the park and the old city are the fine promenades called the Paseo de la Industria and the Salon de S. Juan, which latter is grandly adorned with balustrades and urns and planted with fine trees. In a straight line from the park to the quay are the broad Paseo de la Aduana, the spacious Plaza del Palacio with its marble fountain, and another short Paseo. In these promenades are located the Exchange or Lonja, where also there is a small picture gallery, the Aduana or Custom House, and the Government Offices; and upon the broad and handsome quay is the immense and bizarre, yet picturesque, Hotel International. In extent the Ensanche is at least three times the size of the ancient city; it is divided in a line almost straight with the Rambla, by the broad tree-planted Paseo de Gracia, more than 200 feet in width, starting from the Plaza de Cataluña, and extending to the limits of the municipality of Gracia. This ample alameda is crossed by the almost equally broad Calle de las Cortes Catalanas which commonly bears the name of Gran Via, or Great Way, and extends far into the country. A considerable portion of this street is built upon, and in its centre, not very distant from the Plaza de Cataluña, is the new and costly structure of the University, looking out upon the prettily planted Plaza of the same name.

The most ancient part of the city lies to the northwest of the Callas Fernando VII. and Jaime I.; here the Plaza Nueva stands on a slope which forms part of the ancient Mount Taber, the site of the Roman Acropolis. On one side of this irregularly shaped plaza is the Episcopal Palace, and at the entrance of the narrow Calle del Obispo are two towers which mark the site of a gateway in the primitive city wall and are Roman with later additions. Close to the Plaza Nueva is the plaza of the Cathedral, situated at the western and still unfinished end of that antique edifice. The cathedral of Barcelona, like many of the Italian cathedrals, has

not, or rather had not until very recently, a west point. At the present time this point is partially erected in a phase of gothic not unlike that of the later portions of the church. The opulent banker, D. Manual Girona has given a million of *pesetas* (about forty thousand pounds) for the execution of this work. A cathedral existed before the time of the Arab invasion; it was repaired by Louis the Pious, was rebuilt under Count Ramon Berenguer I., and was consecrated in 1058. It was again rebuilt at the commencement of the fourteenth century and concluded in the year 1400. The cloisters belong to the fifteenth century. It has three naves, supported by ten slender columns, and its architecture is simple but grand. The cloisters evidence their later date and are undergoing repairs. They are surrounded by chapels containing many pictures and retables, some of them of historic value, but all greatly injured by damp, which has also eaten away the beautiful gratings of wrought iron at the entrances of the chapels in front. Between the cathedral and the street of Jaime I. is the Plaza del Rey surrounded by some antique and grandiose edifices that belonged to the convent of Santa Clara and to the Palace of the Gothic Kings.

The elegant gothic chapel of Santa Agueda, once the Royal Chapel, is now an Archaeological Museum. One of the most notable churches of Barcelona is Santa Maria del Mar, second only to the cathedral in size. Its exterior is extremely plain, though there is a deeply recessed door in its principal front. Its three naves are of equal height and are sustained by sixteen very slender pillars, not much exceeding five feet in diameter, though the height of the vault is more than 110 feet. The effect of the interior is not lacking in grandeur; there is no mystery, no long-drawn transepts or chancel stretching out of sight—all is seen at once, and it seems hard to believe that the church covers an area about equal to that of Lichfield cathedral, and that its three naves are slightly loftier than the central nave of Westminster Abbey.

The Plaza de la Constitucion interpolated between the street of Fernando VII. and Jaime I., is the centre of the ancient city, and contains the Casa Consistorial and the Palace of the Deputation. Neither of these buildings presents anything remarkable in its façade, but the first still retains within remains of its antique gothic glories, and the side front gives an idea of the former appearance of the whole. Through the last-named building access is obtained to the Patio of La Audiencia, which is by all odds the finest and most original bit of gothic in Barcelona. The long, low-pitched arches, borne upon brackets of the most varied and original design, the fantastic variety in the traceried medallions of the balustrade of the gallery, the exuberant richness of the staircase, and the delicate ornamentation of the windows, give an agreeable surprise to the visitor who has hitherto looked only upon such severe interiors as those of the Cathedral and Santa Maria del Mar. The upper story is even more wonderful than the lower. It seems almost impossible that the extremely slender clustered colonettes of marble, which would appear lighter still were the modern frames and glass removed from behind them, can support the relatively heavy wall above, with its cornice and gargoyles; yet it has done so for three centuries, and shows no signs of giving way.

Although modern Barcelona is not surrounded by a defensive wall, it still has somewhat of the aspect of a fortified town, since in the centre of the city front exists the immense and ugly mass of the fortress-barracks known as the Atarazanas; while to the south of the city, at a considerable distance along the slope of a lofty hill, presenting a perpendicular face to the sea, rises the Castle of Montjuich. Nestled upon the slopes of this hill, which is about 700 feet in height, are some pleasant places of resort from which delightful views of the city and sea can be obtained.

Those who imagine that Spain is dead and unprogressive ought to visit Barcelona, where they will find an exuberance of life and an amount of energy quite equal to that of more northern commercial and manufacturing cities. The old glories of the city, its days of territorial sway and maritime power, are indeed gone never to return; no longer do its Jaimes and Pedros gather here powerful armaments, and, leagued now with Venice, now with Genoa, sustain brilliant campaigns around the coasts of Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and even Flanders; yet never in its days of foreign power and military and naval glory, was it one-half as populous, or one-fourth as magnificent as in the present decade,—the acknowledged centre of the industry and energy of modern Spain.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

Shortly after Stanley's book is published a book will appear by Mr. Jephson on the same general subject. Mr. Jephson resided for nine months with Emin and accumulated materials for a picturesque narrative. The *London Times* made him a handsome offer to publish his narrative in a series of articles in that journal, but he preferred to keep it for book form.

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES IN 1889.¹

THE annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association, prepared with great care by the General Manager, Mr. James M. Swank, presents a great mass of interesting details, buttressed by a multitude of statistics, concerning the movement of the iron and steel industries in this country, and in foreign countries, during the year 1889. Such a report naturally emanates from Philadelphia as the chief city of the great iron and steel-making State of the Union. For Pennsylvania maintains her overwhelming supremacy in these industries. Furnaces and mills spread elsewhere, a dozen States have become important as smelters or workers in these metals, but the centre of operations remains in the valleys and among the mountains of the region upon which nature has bestowed so lavishly stores of ore, fuel, and fluxing material. The total production of pig-iron in the United States, in 1889, was 8,516,079 tons, and of this Pennsylvania produced 4,181,242 tons, or 49 per cent. of the whole. Twenty-three other States produced the complementary 51 per cent., Ohio 14, Alabama 9, and Illinois 7, the other eighteen States falling each below 4 per cent. And this leadership of Pennsylvania in the rudest form of the metal was maintained also in the more advanced forms. Of Bessemer steel ingots, (total product of the United States, 3,281,829 tons), Pennsylvania made 60 per cent., and Illinois 22 per cent. Of Bessemer steel rails, (total product 1,102,451 tons), Pennsylvania made 67 per cent., and Illinois 32 per cent. Of open-hearth steel, in a total of 419,488 tons Pennsylvania made 349,692 tons. Of crucible steel the total product was 84,969 tons, and Pennsylvania made 63,383 tons of it. Of rolled steel, (other than steel rails), the total production was 1,584,364 tons, of which Pennsylvania's share was 872,246 tons. Of rolled iron the total production was 2,586,385 tons, and Pennsylvania rolled over 52 per cent. of it,—Ohio 18 per cent., Illinois nearly 5. Of plate and sheet iron, excluding nail plate, the total production was 471,193 tons, and Pennsylvania made 351,802 tons.

The year 1889 was unexampled in the history of the iron industry in the United States. The production of pig-iron in 1888 was the largest ever known up to that time, but while the product of that year was 7,268,507 tons (net) the product of 1889 was 8,516,079 tons. Changing this to gross tons, in order to make the comparison, we find that last year our product was almost equal to that of Great Britain. That country made 8,245,336 tons (gross) of pig-iron, and the United States made 7,603,642 tons (gross). This is a great shift in a few years. In 1878 Great Britain made 6½ millions of tons, while the United States made but 2¼ millions. Our product has more than tripled in twelve years; Great Britain's has advanced about 29 per cent. So too, with reference to the world's total product of pig-iron, the positions of the two countries have materially changed. In 1878 Great Britain produced 45.20 per cent., and the United States 16.30 per cent. Since that time the former country has fallen to 33.16, and the United States has advanced to 30.57 per cent. And so, likewise, the United States has gone forward with immense strides in her steel product. In 1878 Great Britain's product was 36.41 of the world's product, while that of the United States was 24.23 per cent., but in 1889 Great Britain's percentage had declined to 34.90, and that of the United States advanced to 32.20.

There are notable changes in the industry. "The rapid substitution in this country of steel for iron," says Mr. Swank, "is clearly shown. Iron rails have almost entirely given way to steel rails; rolled steel for other purposes than rails is seen to be a serious and growing competitor of rolled iron; steel cut nails are rapidly taking the place of iron cut nails; and steel wire nails are fast growing in popularity as a rival of all cut nails." There was a larger demand for steel rails than in 1888, but still a large decrease from the great demand of 1887, and the production of steel ingots, therefore, which very nearly reached the large figures of 1887, showed how rapidly the demand is increasing for Bessemer steel for other purposes than rails. There is some shift in the locality of production, but it is not very great. As is mentioned above, Pennsylvania remains the great iron smelter, and Ohio stands next. But in 1889 Alabama passed Illinois and took third place, while Tennessee, struggling successfully with New York in 1888 for the fourth place, lost it to New York in 1889. Illinois showed only a small increase in 1889, (hence her giving way to Tennessee), but "she may be expected to greatly increase her product in the immediate future, as she is now building and getting ready to build several new furnaces. The New England States made no progress in 1889; New York and New Jersey made some progress, as did also Maryland; but Missouri, Georgia, Kentucky, and some other minor pig-iron producing States fell below their production of 1888." Taking the entire group of Southern States, their production steadily increases; in 1885 they smelted 712,835 tons, and

¹ STATISTICS OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN IRON TRADES FOR 1889. (Annual Report of the American Iron and Steel Association. Presented to the members, May 1, 1890.) Philadelphia, 261 South 4th St.: 1890. Pp. 112. \$3.00.

in 1889, 1,566,702 tons, an increase of over one hundred per cent. in four years. "Virginia is now a fair rival of Tennessee in the production of pig-iron, and in the production of rolled iron it is in advance of any other Southern State. West Virginia rolls nearly all the steel that is rolled south of the Potomac and the Ohio rivers." In the pig-iron production Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, (Pittsburg and its suburbs), and Cook county, Illinois, (Chicago and its suburbs), conducted an earnest struggle for supremacy. On January 1 the former had 21 completed furnaces, and the latter had 11, while in each 4 new ones were building. "It is not improbable," says the Report, "that a strong rivalry between Allegheny county and Cook county in the manufacture of pig-iron will be developed in the near future, just as a rivalry in the manufacture of Bessemer steel has heretofore existed between the two counties. Allegheny county has the advantage of proximity to Connellsville coke, but Cook county is nearer to Lake Superior iron ores, and to the great consuming markets of the West and North-west."

One or two other particulars engage our attention. One relates to the use of iron and steel in ships. The tonnage of the iron and steel shipping built in 1889 was 53,513 tons gross, the largest in the history of the United States. Of this a large part was built on the Delaware, 14,224 tons in the district of Philadelphia, and 5,692 tons in the district of Wilmington. In the foreign movement of iron we did fairly well in 1889. Our imports of pig-iron were but 142,230 tons, and of steel rails only 6,202 tons. Of iron and steel in every form our import was 742,019 tons, against 914,940 tons in 1888, and 1,783,251 tons in 1887. And, on the other hand, our exports of iron and steel were the largest in value ever known, reaching the sum of \$23,712,814, an increase of over 20 per cent. from 1888. The largest previous export had been that of 1882, when we sent away about 22½ millions in value, prices then being much higher than now.

It is almost superfluous to say that this Report is of great value to every one interested in the iron and steel industries: it is, in fact, the hand-book to which every one desiring information concerning them naturally turns.

THE BOOKS OF ADDISON P. RUSSELL.

AMONG the most valued of the few hundred books which line the walls of my library are six volumes by Addison Peale Russell. Four of these volumes bear the author's name, two having been published anonymously, but all show the same veins of original thought and strong common-sense, which crop out so evidently in Mr. Russell's first book, "Half Tints," published by the Appletons in 1867, and long since out of print. A copy of this little book, picked up at a book-stall a few months ago, lies at my elbow and reminds me of what its author recently wrote concerning its acquisition. "'Half Tints' is so rare, that I wonder you found a copy of it: It has been often advertised for, without success."

In this somewhat crudely written volume, which bears the sub-title of "Table d'hôte and Drawing Room," the author conveys to his readers, through the medium of a monologue addressed to a friend, fresh and unconventional utterances showing broad and deep underlying thought and wisdom, and an unusually wide range of reading; though the latter very naturally becomes more apparent in his later works, into which, by the way, have been incorporated such portions of the contents of his first book as seemed to the author worthy of preservation. Even upon the publication of Mr. Russell's second book, "Library Notes," in 1875, "Half Tints," had been out of print so long that a small portion of its contents were, I believe, included in the latter volume; though this may not have been done until the publication of the second and enlarged edition by Houghton, Osgood & Co. in 1879;—the first edition bearing the imprint of Hurd & Houghton. Through the courtesy of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., a copy of the ninth edition of "Library Notes," published by them in 1888, is now in the writer's possession, and by a comparison of dates it can readily be seen that new editions of this remarkable book appeared, after 1879, at the rate of nearly one per annum. In the present hurrying, worrying age, when the average man, be his inclinations ever so pronounced, finds great difficulties attending the attainment of any thing like a wide knowledge of the older literary or social life, it is with real pleasure that such a book is discovered and read. Some one has called it "the cream of a thousand libraries," and truly, a lover of literature could better afford to dispense with almost any other of his volumes than with this one, so comprehensive is its scope and so unfailing its charm. Here is a specimen of the mingled wisdom and wit, original and anecdotal, which characterizes the volume as a whole. The passage is taken from the chapter on "Insufficiency":

"Our views change so often that the writer who would be consistent would never write at all. The sentence that would express his thought at one time would fail at another. Alteration would only confuse. An at-

tempt to find words to express his thoughts upon any one thing at all times would be given up in despair. Voltaire once praised another writer very heartily to a third person. 'It is very strange,' was the reply, 'that you speak so well of him, for he says you are a charlatan.' 'Oh,' replied Voltaire, 'I think it very likely that both of us are mistaken.'"

Mr. Russell's next work was entitled "Thomas Corwin: A Sketch," and was published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, in 1882. It is an admirable bit of work, clear, clean, and condensed, and interesting to the highest degree. Its simplicity of style is one of its greatest charms, and no distinguished man has had a more sympathetic biographer than Mr. Russell has been to his friend, "Tom" Corwin. As in all of our author's works, the anecdote is given free rein, but in none of them does the reader find such strong, homely illustrations of unsophisticated human nature as in "Thomas Corwin." Several editions of this entertaining and valuable booklet have been published, and it is a pity that it cannot be added to the list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s publications, so that all of Mr. Russell's books might be in the hands of the same firm.

"Characteristics," a volume of essays, was published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in 1884,—and is slightly different from either "Library Notes" or the two volumes which have since appeared. In it we are given in the first place a series of extracts from the works of writers contemporary with Coleridge, describing the effects produced upon them by his marvelous powers of conversation. Next we find essays, brimful of anecdote, on Sarah Siddons, Doctor Johnson, Macaulay, Lamb, Burns, and Woolman; (John Woolman the Quaker, whose life of simplicity and spirituality has so much impressed the world), and sketches of John Randolph ("Randolph of Roanoke") and John Brown ("Ossawatimie Brown"), of whom our author says: "One gave the efforts of his life to his idea; the other gave all his efforts, and his life too, to his. One went discouraged to his grave, with remorse lingering on his tongue and preying at his heart; the other serenely riding to the scaffold, smiling with the sun and the morning, and confidently hoping for a better day." "The Audacity of Foote," "Habit," "The Habit of Detraction," and "The Art of Living" are also delightfully written about in "Characteristics,"—a work no book-lover should be without.

We now come to a volume, published anonymously in 1887, in which wit, wisdom, learning, and common-sense are so charmingly blended that for over two years the literary wiseacres were quite at a loss for a clue to its authorship. The most eminent names in America and England were coupled with "A Club of One," or "Passages from the Note-Book of a Man who might have been Sociable," and it was not until late in 1889 that the wise, kindly, pleasantly satirical philosopher of "A Club of One" was discovered to be none other than the author of "Library Notes" and "Thomas Corwin." A writer in the Hartford *Courant* speaks of the book thus: "The volume is unique, and almost as much a marvel in the way of quotations, anecdotes, and literary allusions as the essays of Montaigne. One constantly wonders at the memory, the industry, and the skill that could produce it. The author seems to have taken the honey out of many libraries."

Of Mr. Russell's most recent work there is little to be said that has not already been hinted at. Containing a smaller proportion of original matter than perhaps any one of its predecessors, it is naturally less satisfying to readers who have learned to delight in its author's wise and witty sayings. In "A Club of One" Mr. Russell gave us more of himself than we have been favored with in "In a Club Corner;" and it is entirely in a spirit of compliment that we say that the latter book falls short of the former for this reason. Nevertheless, "In a Club Corner" is a delightful book, packed from cover to cover with curious and out-of-the-way information, and, like all of Mr. Russell's books, it almost unconsciously awakens in one's heart a spirit of tolerance, of charity, of humility, and of love for one's fellow men. To sum up, we will simply call attention to one of the titles for essays taken from the odd list at the close of "In a Club Corner," and say that the books which are the subject of this article are "Books That Have Flavor."

CHARLES HENRY LUDERS.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE Trustees of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Committee in charge of the subscriptions for the proposed new building, have sent out a handsome pamphlet containing a sketch of the Academy's objects and methods, and a statement of the plan upon which the erection of the addition is proposed. It can hardly be doubted that there will be an effective response, and that the Academy will be able without undue delay to go forward with its work. An illustration placed as a frontispiece in the pamphlet shows the architect's design for the new building, and

¹ IN A CLUB CORNER. The Monologue of a Man who Might Have Been Sociable. Overheard by A. P. Russell. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1890.

ground plans and sectional view are shown at the end. It is proposed to make it 155 feet front on 19th street, and 130 feet on Cherry street. Four tiers of galleries, each 32 feet in width, will surround an open central hall, to which unbroken illumination will be furnished by an arched glass roof, springing at a height of 80 feet from the floor. The total cost, including an adjoining two-story building for a lecture room, is estimated at \$239,000, and toward this the State has appropriated \$50,000.

THE annual meeting of the American Oriental Society was held in Boston, May 7th. Prof. W. D. Whitney of Yale, who has for many years been President of the Society, declined a reelection owing to the state of his health. Dr. W. Hayes Ward was elected in his stead, with Dr. A. P. Peabody and President D. C. Gilman as vice-presidents. On the board of managers Prof. R. J. H. Gottheil of Columbia College takes the place of Dr. I. H. Hall, and Prof. A. L. Frothingham Jr. of Princeton, that of President Gilman. The project of securing a national charter was formally presented, and the next meeting, which will take place at Princeton, in October, was set apart for its discussion. After the transaction of business, scientific papers were presented and discussed. Mr. Alexander Cothel of New York, donated \$1,000 to the funds of the Society.

BUCKSTONE'S Comedy, "Married Life," is one of those plays which may be said to have outlived its day and generation; and yet who would willingly spare the old-fashioned wit, the super-seded situations, and nomenclature, which distinguish such productions of a genuine talent?

Indeed we owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. John Drew for the periodical production of just such old comedies as we have seen this week at the Arch Street Theatre, and her own impersonations of characters like *Mrs. Henry Dove* appeal to any true critical sense with a force which is intensified by a surfeit of those superficial vanities which the average modern playwright mistakes for comedy.

It is due to Mr. Holland to speak a word of commendation for his *Coddle*,—a charming bit of genuine acting untinged by conventionalism and clap-trap.

It is satisfactory to note that the efforts of the Musical Union of New York to prevent the landing of Strauss' Vienna Orchestra have not been successful, and that we shall soon have the pleasure of listening to the music of this famous organization. The attempt to class these people as "contract laborers" was inspired by selfishness on the part of local musicians, and nothing short of a strained construction of the law could have made it effective.

Apropos of the orchestra, the Penn Club will give a reception to Herr Strauss on Tuesday evening next, and a crowded attendance is to be expected. His musical performances are perhaps not great, in an artistic sense, but he has achieved a popularity which is world-wide and his name is a household word, so that there is a natural curiosity to see and greet him.

MESSRS. D'ALBERT AND SARASATÉ gave their farewell concert in the Broad Street Theatre on Monday afternoon. The "Appassionata" Sonata of Beethoven (Op. 57) was finely rendered, though some *Etudes* of Schumann received a more generous appreciation, and a Polonaise, by Liszt, fairly stormed the audience. Mr. Sarasate appeared to fine advantage in his own compositions.

HENRIK IBSEN is a much-talked-about personage, and it is not surprising that the Contemporary Club should have selected him as the subject of discussion for next Tuesday evening. Mr. Owen Wister, who will present the essay of the evening, will doubtless succeed in starting a lively flow of diverse opinions, for it is noteworthy that Ibsen's writings have the faculty of stirring friends and adversaries alike.

THE proposal to establish a School of American History in connection with the University of Pennsylvania, is another of the many encouraging signs of the prosperity of that institution. Such a school, furnishing instruction through courses of lectures, or otherwise, would be of incalculable benefit to the student and would stimulate the University to further efforts to place itself in the forefront of education. We have not heard any names mentioned in connection with the leadership, though that of Prof. MacMaster at once suggests itself.

"What's the News?" is the title of an article by Eugene M. Camp which will appear in the June *Century*, and which will, by the consent of those interested, give figures as to cost of special despatches in certain of the daily papers, paper bills, etc.

ART.

THE NEW YORK EXHIBITIONS.

OF the two exhibitions which are open at the same time in New York this spring, that at the National Academy is a little worse than usual—not much, but just a little. The few good pictures are somewhat harder to find; the favors of the hanging committee bestowed with rather less regard to the merit of the works contributed than has been the case on several former occasions. But that is about all that can fairly be said; it is really about the same old story that repeats itself every year. The exhibition is not an exhibition; it is a picture bazaar, at which a collection miscellaneous enough to suit the most varied tastes is offered for sale at all sorts of prices, by obliging salesmen who do not fail to assure the visitor that it is no trouble to show the goods. As an exponent of the condition of art in America; as an indication of the aims which distinguish prevalent tendencies, and the character of such progress or change as the passage of the seasons may reveal; above all, as an indication on the part of its promoters of any real interest in art, and a desire to encourage high aims, the Academy exhibitions have precisely as much of either dignity or usefulness as any other salesroom or auction shop.

And their character seems to be fully understood and appreciated by those who exhibit, with perhaps a dozen exceptions, including a noble landscape by Bolton Jones, Mr. Millet's "Anthony Van Corlear, the Trumpeter" (the theme from Mr. Knickerbocker's vivacious history), some good portraits by Carl Neumann, W. M. Chase, F. W. Brennan, D. M. Bunker, a couple of delightfully classic decorations by A. B. Sewell, one not quite so classic but still better perhaps in some other respects by George Maynard, one or two really earnest attempts to render air and sunlight by Clifford Grayson,—mercilessly skied in the corridor, of course,—a really spirited study of a picturesque, if very demoralizing, condition of the society which existed among us early in the century, representing an impromptu after-dinner duel among a group of doughty warriors in blue coats and nankeen breeches, by Fred. James; with a few such exceptions as these, the walls are covered with pot boilers which hardly demand any very serious attention.

It is not so at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists, the contrast between which and that at the Academy is sufficient evidence that the reasons for the existence of the rival organization have by no means passed away.

Faulty and foolish things are to be seen in it, no doubt, as it would be a strange place in which they were not to be found; but it is, at any rate, instinct with a serious artistic purpose, and has been arranged, not only with taste and intelligence, but with fair and catholic recognition of aims which are often widely divergent but always evidently sincere.

Mr. Sargent easily dominates the exhibition, not so much by his undoubted ability, although this is conspicuous, too, as by his monumental assurance.

It becomes positively interesting to note the extent to which these people who are so awfully clever will carry their presumption, and the coolness with which they rely on reputations which they regard as already secure to give dignity to efforts which would only be regarded as whimsical or even feeble in other people. And, really, there is plenty of reason in this assurance, they do carry people along with them—even hanging committees—by sheer force of audacity.

Mr. Sargent's "Carmencita," a picture of a Spanish dancer who is just now an attraction at one of the theatres, has been given the place of honor, and has probably excited a livelier interest among the artists than any half dozen of the other pictures here.

Well, it is just the audacity of the thing that does it. Mr. Sargent knows perfectly well what he is about. Artistically the picture does not deserve to be taken seriously at all. The subject is repulsive; a coarse, gaudy woman in all the war-paint of the stage,—even to the horrible red smear with which such people are accustomed to defile their lips—in the attitude, graceful it is true, of a dancer. A sketchy full-length portrait of this person, without the slightest hint of composition or accessory. The execution shows plenty of facility, of course, but there is really nothing remarkable about it. The flesh painting is by no means as good as that of a woman in white and holding a hand-glass, which is shown by Mr. D. M. Bunker; and it is hard to believe that the yellow dress which covers her from head to foot and pretty nearly covers the whole canvas as well, was painted by the same hand that executed the soft white textures in the dress of a girl which Mr. Sargent exhibits as a "Portrait" simply, and which, as an example of mastery in painting, as well as for the exquisiteness of the character of the sitter, rendered with a subtlety which is beyond all praise, is probably the most beautiful thing in the exhibition.

Other portraits by Mr. Sargent, especially one of a little boy

n sailor costume, and a head of George Henschel the musician, deserve the highest praise. And others again, notably one called a "Study," of a perfect fright of a woman in one of those silk dresses which make you sea-sick by seeming to be two or three colors at once, deserves the same kind of condemnation as the Spanish dancer.

As different as possible from all this, as simple and unaffected in treatment as it is sweet and healthy in sentiment, is a "Portrait of a Young Girl," by Mr. Frank W. Benson. No picture in the exhibition owes less to the conventional graces with which so often the portrait painter fondly tries to dignify or enhance the interest of his sitter, and none, after all, makes a more direct and effectual appeal to the observer. It is simply delightful, and delightful for its perfectly genuine qualities of fresh, girlish truthfulness.

Mr. Edward A. Bell has sent from Munich a portrait of a somewhat similar subject, "A Lady in Gray," and Miss Rosalie L. Gill has sent from Paris one of a subject about as different as could well be conceived, seeing that both are single figures of young women, both are good in their way, the first one cool and fresh and saucy; the other warm and expansive and maternal, about everything, indeed, that the other is not.

The exhibition is unusually strong in portraits, so strong that they fairly give a distinctive character to it, and that it looks almost as if the artists had made up their minds that this was all that was worth doing in painting. There are several landscapes, mostly experiments in the application of theories more or less novel, rather than the result of unbiased observation of nature; one decorative figure composition, Mr. Kenyon Cox's "An Eclogue," and one of Mr. F. S. Church's fantasies, "The Fog," which is full of life and movement, as well as of light and color; but beyond this there is hardly anything that can claim to be a composition in any sense, or to have depended for its production on the exercise of the abilities which distinguish the composer. The pictures are mainly studies in portraiture of single figures or heads, and the exhibition is interesting as emphasizing the fact which has been pointed out so often and lamented so much, but for which there is plenty of reason after all, that American art is still occupied with the purely technical problem, with the matters which vex the apprentice but which the master has ceased to think much about.

That there are men among us who have got beyond this, and who are perfectly able to paint pictures instead of practicing painting is true enough, but until the desire to have pictures painted is more fully developed among us than it is at present, there is not much likelihood that any marked change will take place in the aims of the painters themselves.

The predominance of portraiture in this exhibition means just what the predominance of small pictures of insignificant subjects at the Academy means, namely: that we really do not care much for art except as a matter of personal, and therefore selfish, gratification in very much the same way as we care for nice furniture and pretty clothes. It goes without saying that really noble art cannot flourish on so low a plane as that, and if the artists, even the best of them, are seen to be occupied with trivial questions, it is mainly because we give them no encouragement to do anything else, and so art shares this miserable introspection which is such an unhealthy feature in the life and thought of the present day, and is occupied with itself instead of in generous service.

But, as I have tried to show, it is hardly the artist's fault that this is so; it is only partly so at any rate, and the limitations of interest which are only too apparent at this exhibition are due in the main to shortcomings in the culture of the times, for which the painters are not responsible.

Besides the portraits already mentioned there are some very nice things by Mrs. Whitman, Miss Cecilia Beaux, Miss Maria Brooks, Mr. Thos. W. Dewing, Mr. Edmund C. Tarbell, Mr. Abbott H. Thayer, and Mr. Irving R. Wiles, and Mr. Hovenden's portrait of Mr. Picknell, and Mr. Whittmore's of Mr. C. C. Curran, are interesting bits of painting.

There are besides several pictures in which, although but a single figure is introduced, so much added interest is derived from the accessories and the action or expression of the figure, that they deserve consideration on other grounds than those of portraiture. Mr. William S. Allen's "At the Piano," is one of these. The illumination by candle light is well managed, and the effect is rich and pleasing, and Mr. Irving R. Wiles's "Discouraged" is not only a little more ambitious, it is noticeable as being the only example of a class of subjects that used to be quite current, in which the studio is made to do duty as the stage as well, the artists themselves figuring as the actors in the little drama which is acted on the canvas.

Mr. Wiles's fair artist doesn't look particularly disheartened over the picture which she is contemplating, but the studio is very prettily furnished, and makes an attractive interior.

It has been noted already that the landscapes stand largely

for theories and "fads," rather than for honest enjoyment and serious study of nature.

All the landscapes are not painted in this way, it is true. Bolton Jones is as honest and as sane as ever in his "Back of the Sand Dunes," so is Stephen Parrish in his "Gloucester Harbor," and Mr. Blum's "The Ca'd Oro" is a blazing bit of Venice itself. Mr. Boggs's "Brooklyn Bridge" is a big, bold subject, broadly and simply treated, Mr. Howard Russell Butler's "Crossing the Yau-tepec, Mexico," an admirable rendering of an effect of early twilight, and Arthur W. Dow's "Frost Flowers" strikes a delightful fresh note in its quiet truth to the homely nature of a New England pasture, where wild flowers are far plentier than grass.

Quite the finest landscape in the exhibition, however, is Mr. Eichelberger's "Surf and Fog," a wonderfully perfect piece of work, interest in which may be quickened by the mourning with which it is draped, for the young painter is believed to have died from the effects of the exposure which he underwent in studying his subject, but it can hardly enhance our admiration for the work itself. But it is certainly remarkable how much influence the blue and yellow craze of the self-styled impressionists still exerts and, how much there is in so good an exhibition as this that is directly traceable to it, and yet it is nothing but a theory that comes between a painter and his subject.

I have no room to catalogue the works which belong to this class; those of Mr. Theodore Robinson are redeemed by great subtlety of treatment, but they are not far from the danger line; on the whole, however, the Webb Prize, which was awarded to his "A Winter Landscape," was fairly well bestowed.

L. W. M.

NOTES.

THE Salon opened its doors as usual on May 1. Our Paris correspondent writes us that the division among the artists, about which THE AMERICAN has already spoken, has had no perceptible influence on the Exhibition. There are, to be sure, several familiar names missing from the catalogue, and the absence of so many men of talent is certainly noticeable. However, the great majority of artists remain faithful to the Palais des Champs-Élysées, and if they do not display any masterpieces they all send works that show a prodigious amount of technical skill. In fact there seems to be an even level of excellence that is disquieting to those who believe that in art, as in all other things, a constant seeking after perfection should be the aim of all intellectual workers. The artists of established reputation seem content to remain stationary, while the younger men are still under the tutelage of their professors. Here and there you perceive a desire to throw off the academical yoke and strike out into new paths, but in general there is a tendency to hesitate. In its main features the Salon is the same as ever: an abundance of portraits, nudes, genre pictures and landscapes, more marine views than usual, with less still-life and animal subjects. The foreign element increases every year and asserts its *savoir-faire* even if it does not present any great originality. The American artists make a good showing. As for French sculpture, it has reached a high degree of perfection, and the very few seceders, whose work we shall shortly see at the Champ de Mars, have left a less void than their companions who work with the brush. There being no painting of striking merit this year, it is possible that the medal of honor may not be awarded. If Detaille had not received this highest recompense last year he would stand an excellent chance now; his "Artillery of the Guard" is the most important work of the Salon, and the best composition we have yet had from this fertile and talented artist.

REVIEWS.

LIFE OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE. With a Critical Estimate of His Character and Public Acts. By Bayard Tuckerman. Two Volumes. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1889.

AS the only adequate excuse for a new biography of a great character must be that it is an improvement on its predecessors, we may say at once for Mr. Tuckerman's work that it is a compact, straightforward, and intelligent narrative, that it estimates with candor the character and career of Lafayette, and that in the main its judgments as to his relation to the great events of his time are sound. We shall point out in a moment why we speak with qualification on this last point. Mr. Tuckerman has had the advantage of consulting the most recent publications of original materials bearing on Lafayette, and his list of authorities, stated in the preface, is extensive enough to compel the reader's full respect.

The great triumphs of Lafayette's long life were the natural outgrowth of his character, and were connected inseparably with his youthful service to the American colonies. For these triumphs were three: First, his generous and brave offering of him-

self and his means to the struggling Americans; second, the complete justification of this step which he found and enjoyed when he visited the United States in 1824; and third, the record of his consistent devotion to popular freedom in France, throughout the distracting years from 1789 to 1815. It has become not uncommon to catalogue Lafayette's "mistakes" during the French Revolution; and recent writers who regard Mirabeau as the incomparable mind that alone divined the dangers and the remedies of the situation, find it necessary to represent Lafayette as an incompetent, egotistic, and ambitious marplot of Mirabeau's splendid plans. Such theories are idle, in view of Lafayette's complete career. It is true that he did not and could not control the uncontrollable; nor did any other man. Mirabeau, at his death, had accomplished substantially nothing in checking the swift movement of affairs down the rapids to the Niagara plunge. Such efforts as he had made had been frustrated by the general folly of the court, and especially the perverseness of the queen, and their failure must be laid at the palace door, not at the feet of Lafayette. His service throughout was brave, and helpful to his country. That it was not potent enough to work out the results he desired, and to establish in France a government of freedom and order such as he had seen created in America, was due not to his incompetency but to circumstances and conditions which made the efforts of any one man insignificant. As we have said, his steady faithfulness to his ideal of a free system was one of the triumphs of his life; it is seldom indeed that a man, encumbered by interests of family, and property, and rank, encountering events so stupendous and so novel, called upon to face demands and undertake responsibilities for which no previous experience affords preparation, and beset upon this side and that with lures of ambition, offers of power, and opportunities of gain, emerges from it all so clean, so upright, and so honorable. It perhaps was ideally possible that France might have been saved from herself in 1791 by a leader of incomparable abilities and resources, able to sway the people, to lead the Convention, to hold down social and political intrigue, to coerce the court, and to drive all the contending elements toward some prudent conclusion, but for all the practical purposes of human experience such a thing was as completely impossible as that Napoleon could have restored the conditions of the Peace of Tilsit on the day after the battle of Waterloo.

Mr. Tuckerman concedes, indeed, more than justice demands in his dealing with the course of Lafayette at about the time of Louis XVI's attempted flight, and again at the end of the Hundred Days. In the former case he seems to be swayed by sympathy for the king and his family; in the latter by a veneration for Napoleon's genius. In both instances he is unphilosophical. The king's situation was indeed deplorable, but it had become so as the result of circumstances to which he and his court and family had contributed the greatest share, and that Lafayette, devoted as he was to the hope of a free government, did not abandon this, in order to serve the king's personal fortunes, is a criticism certainly very unreasonable. And when, after Waterloo, Napoleon still urged the Chambers to raise him one more army with which to face the Allies, the opposition of Lafayette to this fatuous and desperate, nay wicked, project was as patriotic as it was practical. Mr. Tuckerman's mind seems confused at this point. He appears to think not only that France was bound to face again the allied armies, but that she was bound to take Napoleon as her leader for the undertaking, and that any one who regarded the terrific history of Europe since Napoleon had ruled France, and declined to follow him to new slaughters, was unfaithful to his country. A more complete reversal of sound ethics can hardly be imagined. The sacrifices of France for Napoleon were over. Even his own marshals had given him up. The effort to drag the nation once more to the battle-field would have been in vain. She was bled to the verge of dissolution. To expect, as this biographer appears to do, that Lafayette would join Napoleon and Lucien in the wild attempt to renew the war, must be explained, we presume, as a survival of that Napoleon worship which the philosophic study of history has not yet fully dispelled.

Lafayette's triumphs, we have said, were at once characteristic and American. His generous nature led him to join Washington, and fight for freedom; the experience he had had in America sustained and fortified his resolution in the trials of France; and by the success of the republic which he had helped to make independent, he saw justified in his lifetime the principles which he had so faithfully upheld. Had he lived later, had he seen in the two-score years from 1870 to 1890 the steady if slow growth of his countrymen's self-control, and their ability to maintain order under the system of freedom, he would have been still further justified. There were other men in the old Revolution who honestly strove to accomplish then results which France was not yet ready for, but which the lapse of a century has made possible, and these men, like Lafayette, may well be studied in the

fuller light of to-day. Had the First Empire become perpetual, or had the Bourbon Restoration risen to new strength and life, or had the experiment of Louis Philippe proved a success, or had the Second Empire been able to found an enduring system, the Lafayettes and the Carnots would have been discredited, but as it is, time and experience prove that their devotion and self-sacrifice were a brave effort toward a true ideal. It ought to be, and we think it will be, a long time before the American people come to regard with coolness the services of the Frenchman Lafayette to them and to mankind; it will be equally long, we trust, before any narrative of his life will satisfy them which does not reflect by warm appreciation his gallantry and generosity in their behalf. The present biography does him justice,—in the main, as we have said, though not at all points,—but it barely measures up to the requirement of the case. The romance of American history would lose its brightest chapters if Lafayette were eliminated: the galaxy of military figures of the American Revolution would have one of its three brightest stars extinguished. For in the little army of the Colonies, after Washington, must come next,—perhaps side by side,—the steady, true, and able Greene, and the generous, sincere, and gallant Lafayette.

A NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Howard Furness.—Vol. VIII. AS YOU LIKE IT.—Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1890.

Dr. Furness's great work has reached in the eighth volume the incomparable comedy of the Forest of Arden. "It is through and through," he says in his Preface, "an English comedy, on English soil, in English air, beneath English oaks; . . . nowhere else on the habitable globe could its scene have been laid but in England, nowhere else but in Sherwood Forest has the golden age, in popular belief, revisited the earth, and there alone of all the earth a merry band could, and did, fleet the time carelessly." So entirely English is it, indeed, that he regards its pleasantry as typical of that tongue, and perhaps adapted to the appreciation of no other; to the German mind it is substantially incomprehensible, and "this almost flawless chrysolite of a comedy, glittering with Rosalind's brightness and reflecting sermons from stones and glowing with the good in everything," becomes in the eyes of German critics "the almost sombre background for Shakespeare's display of folly," one of them suggesting indeed that the professional fool is the most rational character of the play. In France George Sand's version of it makes Jacques the central figure, passing by Rosalind completely. To the experts in Anthropology, therefore, Dr. Furness suggests a new test in determining nationality: the appreciation of comedy. As to tragedy, he declares, the world's sympathies are alike, the fount of tears may be everywhere reached by the same touch; but all do not laugh at the same pleasantry,—"the beaded bubbles winking at the brim" of English wit may be to German eyes merely insipid froth to be lightly blown aside." If, therefore, we could take a comedy like this, so purely English in its place and persons, in its thought and method, and apply it to the appreciation of different peoples, we should know by their response to what blood they belong,—"at least," says Dr. Furness, "as between the Gallic, the Teutonic, and the Anglo-Saxon races." (Which, as we pass, obliges us to ask him, since he draws a line now between the Teuton and the Angle and Saxon, themselves Teutonic, what it is that has transformed the wit taste of the north German emigrants since they inhaled the air of England?)

The plan of Dr. Furness's work is so generous, and his execution so thorough and so careful, that only a review correspondingly extended and painstaking could do justice to the book. Here are nearly three hundred pages in which the text of the play (the First Folio, literally reproduced), is presented, accompanied by the comments of many editors. Much of this comment, of course, is upon verbal questions, the probability of misprints, the meaning of old words, the sense intended by the author, and all that, but much too, relates to more important matters. "There are many passages in Shakespeare," says our Preface, "whereon it is desirable to have notes demanding no profundity of antiquarian research or archaeological knowledge on the part of the annotator, but requiring solely keenness of intellect with clearness of thought or of expression. On such passages there cannot be, speaking for myself, too many notes nor too much discussion, provided only that we are fortunate enough to conjure into the circle such minds as Dr. Johnson's, or Coleridge's, Hazlitt's, Campbell's, Christopher North's, Mrs. Jameson's, or Charles Lamb's; or can summon to our aid the traditions of Garrick, or of Kean, or of Mrs. Siddons; or listen to Mrs. Kemble or Lady Martin." It is this feast which the variorum notes, following the text through so many pages, offer us, and the soul of the play, with all its charm, is searched out for us by these keenest and most capable of critics, with many hints, and not a few judicial summings-up, by Dr. Furness himself.

Following the text and notes, in the Appendix, is a chapter

on the history of the Text, and this by another on the Date of Composition, which is fixed by an average of opinion near the close of 1599. The question, however, precisely when it was written Dr. Furness says has no charm for him; it has no relation, to one of his temperament, either "to the play itself or the enjoyment thereof. An exact knowledge, to the very day of the week, or of the month, when Shakespeare wrote it, can no more heighten the charm of Rosalind's loveliness and wit than would the knowledge of the cost per yard of her doublet and hose." Such an attitude, upon this point is indeed somewhat characteristic of Dr. Furness. He is not severely intent upon narrow lines of inquiry. His genial humor gives these over to those who love them; for himself he prefers to enjoy the broader field. But he has prepared his chapter on the probable time when the play was written with all patience and fullness, and he leaves it to those who love the subject. And in much the same temper, at the opening of the play, he conducts us through a careful sifting of the authorities upon the pronunciation of the name of *Jaques*, concluding in the end that beyond question it was *Jakes*. And then he adds: "Having thus discerned the right, let us be human and the wrong pursue. The name *Jakes* is so harsh, and so indissolubly associated with the old time 'Bowery Boys' that surely the fervent hope may be pardoned that the name *Jaques* will never be pronounced other than *Jak-wes*."

As to the sources of the play, Dr. Furness dismisses the idea that it was derived at all from the "Tale of Gamelyn," in Chaucer; there is no evidence in the play "which is to me at all conclusive," he says, "that Shakespeare drew only the smallest share of inspiration" from "Gamelyn." But the case is different as to Thomas Lodge's novel "Rosalynde"; there can be no doubt that it is interwoven in the drama, "but whether by Shakespeare's hand, or, as Lloyd suggests, by another's, who can tell? Whether Shakespeare went directly to the novel itself, or gilded with his heavenly alchemy some pale, colorless drama which had been tried and failed, but whose dramatic capabilities Shakespeare's keen eye detected, I find it impossible to decide." He reprints in full the "Tale of Gamelyn," and also "Rosalynde"; by a study of them the critical reader may judge for himself how much of either appears in "As You Like It."

CHURCH AND CREED. Sermons Preached in the Chapel of the Foundling Hospital by Alfred Williams Momerie, LL. D., author of "Defects of Modern Christianity," etc. New York: Thomas Whittaker. Edinburgh: Blackwood & Sons.

Dr. Momerie, who is a professor in King's College, London, is a new and profuse writer on the live questions of religious discussion. This is his ninth book, and several of the others are in the second, third, and fourth, and one in the sixth edition. His style of treating such themes, therefore, must be popular in England in our times. He writes with great clearness and definiteness of aim. He has some learning and some powers as an independent thinker. But his chief service has been to popularize the ideas worked out by the Broad Churchmen of his communion, especially, we should judge from this work, by Dean Stanley. There is nothing profound in any of his sermons,—no reconciliation of the apparently deep antagonisms on which he touches lightly, no appreciation of the worth of views he does not himself share. He illustrates the tendency of the Stanley wing of the Broad Church to run out into the Latitudinarianism of the school of Tillotson, with its absorption of all theological interest into the Sermon on the Mount. It sounds well to say that religion is purely a matter of conduct, but a generation of such preaching left England in the condition in which Wesley found it.

Here is a bit of history which shows how the great system-builders are capable of enslaving the human mind, and which is worthy of attention in these days when we hear of men who have gathered up all knowledge into the compass of their systems: "There is a story told of a certain monk who had detected some spots on the sun, and who rushed to his Father Superior to tell him of the phenomenon. The reply of his Superior must, I should fancy, have made him a cynic for the rest of his life. 'My son,' said the holy and silly father, 'I have read through Aristotle many times, and I find no mention of any such thing; therefore rest assured either your glass or your vision is defective.' Another of these reverend fathers refused to look through a telescope, for fear he should see something which had never been observed by Aristotle. A certain professor of philosophy at Padua came to Galileo and requested that he would explain to him the meaning of the word parallax, which he said he wished to refute, having heard it was opposed to Aristotle's doctrine touching the relative situation of the earth. As late as 1624 the Parliament of Paris issued a decree banishing all who publicly maintained theses against Aristotle. In 1629 it was decreed that to contradict Aristotle was to contradict the Church,—and we know what that meant in those days. When Ramus solicited the permission of Beza to teach in

Geneva, he was told 'the Genevese have decreed, once for all, that neither in logic nor in any other branch of knowledge will they depart from the principles of Aristotle.'"

FIVE THOUSAND MILES IN A SLEDGE. A Midwinter Journey across Siberia. By Lionel F. Gowing. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Two Englishmen who had resided a few years in Shanghai agreed to return to their native land by way of Siberia, and skirted its southern border in the winter of 1886. The result is this brisk and unpretending narrative by Mr. Gowing, with outline drawings by his comrade, Mr. Uren, who fell a victim to the perils of the journey. The attention of the American public is now directed to Siberian exiles, but this book has hardly a word to say on the subject, though the author in the preface bears testimony to Mr. Kennan's qualifications for the investigations he undertook, and his accuracy in statement, as contrasted with the more favorable report by Rev. Henry Landell, an English clergyman, in regard to the Russian treatment of convicts. These travelers, dashing with break-neck haste from station to station, have little to record but the discomforts of the inns, the terrible severity of the weather, and the marvelous endurance of the people, whose existence is a perpetual struggle against the physical evils which so speedily terminated Mr. Uren's life. Yet that land of icy desolation is gradually filling up with a voluntary immigration as well as with assisted colonization from Russia. While we are listening for the last faint word from the political exiles condemned to living death, thousands of dissenters from the Holy Orthodox Church are moving to Siberia to seek in its wilds freedom of worship. But our Englishmen meddle not with these things either. They are on their way home and look straight before them. Well wrapped in deerskin and sheepskin coats with camel-hair capes, furlined caps, goat's-hair stockings, and high felt boots, for over ten weeks, from December 7 to February 18, they moved and had their being in a rough sledge, open in front but covered with a canvas hood lined with thick felt. Their talk is of the weather, the freezing of the mercury and of the breath, the miseries of thawing out again in the station houses, the plunging of the sledges in the snowbanks, the frost-bitten yemshiks, and their insatiable thirst for vodka, and the humors, wrangles, and extortions of the station-masters. Through it all there is an unconquerable good humor which extends to every person with whom they meet, and spreads a cheerful atmosphere even over the gloomy terrors of a Siberian winter. Their sledge suffered greatly from the occasional collisions and inevitable accidents of such a journey and the cost for repairs exceeded the original price of the vehicle. In spite of the hardships and monotony of the journey, Mr. Gowing declares that had it not been for the sad fact of Mr. Uren's sinking under the rigor of the climate, he would pronounce the experience one of unmixed pleasure to recall. His book certainly bears out the assertion.

NOTES ON AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND TRAINING COLLEGES. By J. G. Fitch, LL. D., one of Her Majesty's Chief Inspectors of Training Colleges. Pp. 133. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

This is an extract from Dr. Fitch's official report to Parliament on Training Colleges, or what we should call Normal Schools. It makes no claim to being an exhaustive account of our school system, being simply the impressions received during a holiday visit to America and Canada. In the preface he corrects some of the mistakes into which Americans fall from a hasty comparison of our own educational methods with the very different arrangements of the United Kingdom, as when Edward Everett Hale contrasts the \$6,000,000 expended by Massachusetts upon her schools, with the \$17,000,000 appropriated for education in the British Budget. It would have been just as fair to have contrasted that \$17,000,000 with the omission of our own National Government to give anything at all to the schools in the year in question. In the body of the book Dr. Fitch explains to his English readers our localized methods in contrast to the centralization of Great Britain. He discusses briefly the points in which he was struck by the superiority of our school procedure, as in the abundance of blackboard space, the larger use made of the pupil's hands, the care taken to secure a real response from the children to what is taught, the practice of oral composition and of elocution, the lessons in patriotism, and the superior discipline maintained without the use of the rod. He does not notice our superiority in not over-working the examination system to the extent which has converted the English schools into cramming establishments to secure the largest possible "grant-in-aid" from the Government. He finds fault with the requirement to memorize other things than good poetry, with the inadequacy of the play-grounds, and the slight use made of them, with the want of unity in method, and with the infusion of partizan politics in connection

with appointments and removals. He then discusses the Normal Schools and their methods, and praises America for the earnestness with which it has set itself to study the science of education. But he is mistaken in saying that it is English authorities like Spencer, Bain, and Sully to whom most deference is shown. In recent years it is the pedagogies of Herbart that have become normative in this country.

THE WORK OF THE MINISTRY. Lectures given to the Meadville Theological School, June 1889, by Rev. W. P. Tilden. Pp. 186. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis.

These lectures to the Unitarian theological students of both sexes at Meadville correspond in character to the series of Yale Lectures on the Lyman Beecher foundation. They are the work of a Massachusetts pastor long enough in the service to have been given leave to leave a congregation because he would speak out against slavery, but one whose vision is not dimmed nor his natural strength abated by any lapse of years. The lectures are especially adapted to the needs of those who are looking forward to "the Liberal Ministry" but others may read them with profit. He confesses the want of a more living relation of pastor to people in many if not most of the Unitarian churches. The minister is all mouth, and the people are all ear. He would have a more general recognition of the old idea of the cure of souls, although in conformity with Liberal principles, which regard salvation as the uplifting of men to a higher life in this world, rather than their preparation for another. He would use all the agencies of the church,—the pulpit, the Sunday-school, the voluntary societies, the church usages, funerals, and weddings,—to secure closer personal relations with the people. Some will find it strange that in this survey of the whole ministerial life, there is not an allusion to the administration of the sacraments.

The style of these lectures is lively and forcible; their spirit sympathetic and helpful; and they are illustrated largely from Mr. Tilden's own observation and experience.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

IN "Practical Hints for the Teachers of Public Schools," a volume of the "International Education Series" (D. Appleton & Co.), Mr. George Howland, Superintendent of the Schools of Chicago, gives lessons drawn from his own experience and first presented as lectures to the teachers of that city. They relate to the details of instruction and school management, yet refer these constantly to principles, avoiding the error of supposing that precisely the same method is suited to all schools and all teachers. Mr. Howland gives his first chapter to moral training, and throughout his book insists that the development of character should be the chief aim in education, and that the character of the teacher, so far as school is concerned, is the primary force in producing this. Whatever else be learned, it is of fundamental importance that our public schools, to which the training of American youth is committed, should produce honorable men and true women. The immoral teacher may make the three R's a rapid road to ruin. On the other hand we may recall Emerson's answer to the question, "What is civilization?"—"The power of good women;" and rejoice that to these is so largely entrusted the duty of school education.

"The Hygiene of Childhood," by Francis H. Rankin, M. D., is a set of plain and sensible suggestions for the care of children after the age of infancy. It is a plain and helpful little health-manual, including wholesome hints and advice upon diet, exercise, sleep, pure air, care of the skin, and allied topics, and thoughtful parents will find it of genuine use. It is certain that knowledge of the principles of hygiene largely diminish the calls upon the doctor. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"Aline," by Henry Gréville, translated by Rear-Admiral Temple, is a novel just added to Mess. Appleton's "Town and Country Library." It is a domestic tale of feeling and interest, elevated in tone, and teaching a good moral lesson. It is so seldom that this can be said of the French novels that find their way to this side that the fact deserves to be emphasized.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A NUMBER of offers of literary prizes attract the notice of writers. In addition to those already noted here we may refer to prizes of \$50, \$30, and \$20, respectively, offered by *Public Opinion* of Washington, for the three best essays, not exceeding 2,000 words in length, on the subject "The Study of Current Topics as a Feature of Education."

Bradley & Woodruff, Boston, offer two prizes, one of \$500 and one of \$400, for MSS. of stories adapted for Sunday School

and home reading. Only American authors are allowed to compete.

On the other hand, the result of the D. Lothrop Co. competition has been disappointing. The judges chosen to examine the thousands of MSS. submitted were E. E. Hale, James B. Angell, and Maurice Thompson. They have been forced to report to the publishers that they were unable to find among the material anything of the quality or grade of excellence demanded by the offer made by Messrs. Lothrop. In place of the 94 prizes that were to have been awarded, the firm has generously distributed \$500 among the competitors who stood highest on the judges' list.

Mr. John Lovell, the publisher of Montreal, has long contemplated a "Gazetteer and History of every County, District, Parish, Township, City, Town, and Village in the Eight Provinces, with descriptions of more than 3,000 Islands, Lakes, and Rivers in the Dominion of Canada." Having already carried to successful conclusion two mammoth Directories of Canada and the Dominion, Mr. Lovell has the requisite experience and connections for the vaster undertaking of his Gazetteer, as to which he will be content with nothing short of eleven volumes. The expense he estimates to be so great that only a subscription, in advance, of \$150,000 will warrant his proceeding with the undertaking, and a sixth of this sum has been already pledged.

Agitation against the three-volume novel system has again begun in England. No one can be found who is willing to take the responsibility for the existence of this ancient nuisance.

A series of small books under the general title, "Science in Plain Language," is announced by Macmillan & Co. The first volume, to be published immediately, includes the following subjects: Evolution, Antiquity of Man, Bacteria, etc.; the object of the author being to give the general results of scientific investigation in plain, every-day language for the general reader.

Messrs. A. Lovell & Co. announce the following books for this month: "Life of Robert Browning," by William Sharp; "The Lady of Lyons, and other Plays," by Lord Lytton; "English Folk and Fairy Tales," edited by E. Sidney Hartland; and "Clio, a Child of Fate," by Ella M. Powell.

A. L. Burt, New York, announces a new series to be called "Burt's Library of the World's Best Books." The text of the volumes included in the series will be unabridged. When likely to be of value to students and general readers, indexes, biographical sketches, and explanatory notes will be given.

Edwin D. Mead's addresses on the Roman Catholic Church and the Public Schools will be published immediately in a small volume by George H. Ellis, Boston.

Professor Ely's "Political Economy," and Mr. T. H. Wigmore's work on the Australian ballot are to be published in Japanese.

It is thought that Talleyrand's memoirs will at last see the light. The *Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique* publishes, by permission of the Duc de Broglie, a number of letters written by Talleyrand to Mme de Staël in the years 1793 and 1794. Talleyrand would not allow the publication of his memoirs during his life, and he entrusted the task to M. Andral. The latter, for one reason or another, failed to execute his trust, and left it to the Duc de Broglie, whom he appointed his heir. In French literary circles it is thought that it is now about to be carried out.

We note several interesting musical announcements. Fredrick J. Crowest has written a "Life of Cherubini" for Sampson Low & Co.'s "Great Musicians' Series;" a memoir of Jenny Lind is in preparation by Canon Scott Holland and W. S. Rockstro, founded on letters, diaries, and other original documents, (Murray); and Edward Heron-Allen is preparing a bibliography of works on the violin and other instruments played with a bow in ancient and modern times. (Griffith & Farran.)

Mr. Walter Scott, London, informs the book trade that he has appointed A. Lovell & Co., New York, his sole agents in the United States, and that Messrs. Lovell will always keep a full line of the Scott publications in stock.

It is understood in literary circles that the effects of Miss Mary L. Booth, including her valuable library of several thousand volumes, have been placed in charge of her nephew, Mr. Herbert Booth King, in accordance with her wish. With a view to publication, Mr. King is now examining Miss Booth's correspondence, which was very extensive. On the list of persons who wrote to her is the name of almost every literary man and woman who was her contemporary.

Messrs. Scribner will publish immediately, "How Shall we Revise the Westminster Confession of Faith?" written by seven representative revisionist Presbyterian divines, including Drs. Vincent and Briggs.

A twenty-five cent edition of "Marie Bashkirtseff," containing the same matter as the \$2 edition, is announced by Cassell & Co.

W. R. Jenkins will add Victor Hugo's "Travailleurs de la Mer" to his series of that author's works during the present spring, thus completing his fine library edition of Hugo.

A collection of short stories, by T. R. Sullivan, with the title "Day and Night Stories" is nearly ready in the Scribner press.

Mr. T. Irving Crowell, oldest son of Mr. Thomas Y. Crowell, has been admitted to the firm of T. Y. Crowell & Co.

A. B. Frost has another volume of rhymes and pictures in preparation, called "Dizzy Joe and Other Comics." Messrs. Scribner will publish it.

Ex-Empress Eugenie is preparing a memorial volume containing letters of her husband and son. The proceeds of the sale of the book are to go to the fund for the relief of widows made by the war of 1870.

Dr. Carl Lumholtz is making ready to visit a remnant of the Aztecs believed to be surviving in the mountains of Northern Mexico. Dr. Lumholtz's record of this quest will of course be forthcoming before a great while.

David Wolf Bruce, for many years the head of one of the oldest type foundries in the country, is about to retire from active business. The firm of D. & G. Bruce, New York, was established in 1813. George Bruce, one of the founders, was the father of the present retiring member.

Messrs. Remington & Co. are going to publish an English translation of Count Tolstói's much talked of "Kreutzer Sonata." It will be interesting to learn who has undertaken the task of the translation. It was to have been done by the American writer, Miss Isabel Hapgood, but *The Review of Reviews* states that on being confronted with the manuscript the lady declined the commission.

"The Many Not the Few" is the motto on the artistic book-mark designed for the Chautauqua-Century Press of Meadville, Pa.,—a new printing-house, of which Theodore L. Flood is President and business manager and George E. Vincent literary editor. Dr. Flood has long been, and will continue to be, both editor and publisher of *The Chautauquan*; and Mr. Vincent, son of Chautauqua's Chancellor, Bishop Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has devoted himself to the service of C. L. S. C. since his graduation at Yale College, a few years ago. The publications of the new concern will not be limited to the required books of the Circle.

Emile Zola's next book is to be called "Money." "Ah!" he exclaims, "with all its 'brutality, what a superb force it is.'" The subject, he adds, is a difficult one to write a novel on, and it has given him no end of trouble. "It is so cold, so sordid a theme. I know only one novel on money which can be really called interesting, and that is Balzac's 'Grandeur et Decadence de Cesar Biroteau.' All the others are wearisome."

Mr. Rider Haggard's new novel, "Beatrice," was definitely promised by Messrs. Longmans for the 12th inst.

It is reported from Paris that Henri Doniol has won the Gobert prize with his work on the part which France played in the founding of America.

Messrs. Chapman & Hall are about to publish, in one volume, the stories which Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins wrote in collaboration: "The Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices," "The Perils of Certain English Prisoners," and "No Thoroughfare." All of these novels originally appeared in the pages of *Household Words*, and the first of them, in spite of the interest which it aroused on its first publication, has never been reprinted.

It is stated that Mark Rutherford, author of that striking book, "The Revolt in Tanner's Lane," will shortly publish another work of considerable interest. Kegan, Paul & Co. will be the publishers.

The University of Montpellier, one of the oldest seats of learning in France, celebrates this month the six hundredth anniversary of its foundation. There is to be a great gathering on the occasion, and nearly all the Universities of Europe are sending delegates.

The issue of a French edition of Marion Crawford's novels has suggested to a firm of Italian publishers a like enterprise in that language with the works of Hawthorne. "The House of the Seven Gables" has appeared and has been very successful.

The health of Mr. Herbert Spencer is so much improved that he is able to devote himself to literary work, a thing he never expected to do again. There is hope now that he may be able to complete the work upon which he has long set his heart,—the full development of his "Synthetic Philosophy."

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

MATTERS of interest in the June *Popular Science Monthly* will be a discussion of the "The Antiquity of Man and Egyptology" by Andrew D. White; an article on glassmaking by Prof. C. H. Henderson; the concluding chapters "On Justice," by Herbert Spencer; and a paper describing "Certain Evidences of Glacial Action in Southeastern Connecticut," by David A. Wells.

Mr. Thomas A. Janvier has made a hit with his "Aztec Treasure House," just concluded as a serial in *Harpers Weekly*. People are beginning to compare him with Rider Haggard. The romance referred to is soon to be put between covers.

A number of young ladies, graduated from Vassar, Wellesley, and other similar institutions, have recently founded in New York what is known as "The College Settlement in Rivington Street," for the purpose of teaching the people of that neighborhood "how to live." Frances J. Dyer describes the enterprise in *Harpers Bazar*.

Yan Phon Lee, a Chinese graduate of Yale, has started a monthly paper called *The Chinese Advocate*. It is printed both in English and Chinese, and will circulate among Chinese Sunday Schools, of which it proposes to be the organ.

Edward D. Walker, who was associate editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, was found dead a few days since in Roanoke River, N. C. It is supposed that he was accidentally drowned while fishing. Mr. Walker two years ago, in partnership with a son of General Grant, bought the *Cosmopolitan*, but sold out his share a year later to the present proprietors, retaining an editorial position on the magazine.

The complete novel for the June number of *Lippincott's Magazine* is contributed by Mary E. Stickney, and is entitled "Circumstantial Evidence." In the same issue Robert Kennaway Douglas has a paper upon "The Origin of Chinese Culture and Civilization." He holds that Chinese were not aboriginal in China, but were immigrants into that country from Babylonia. He considers his case proved by instituting a comparison between the languages, the culture and the civilization of ancient China and Babylonia.

Dr. Holmes has hardly written anything which has attracted wider or more favorable attention than his papers "Over the Teacups" now appearing in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Academy of Natural Sciences prints in the *Proceedings*, a paper communicated by Henry Fairfield Osborn, on the Cernaysian mammalia. This exposure occurs near Rheims, France, and forms a division of the lower Eocene of the Paris basin. The collection of fossils is in the private museum of Dr. V. Le-moine, Professor in the *Ecole de Médecines* of Rheims, who has described the formation and its fauna in several papers communicated to French journals. Hitherto the Cernaysian has been little known abroad, but the author's examination shows that the beds have several features of special interest (the unusual abundance of *Insectivora*, etc.), and have intimate connections with American formations, which have been carefully studied (Puerco, Wasatch).

At a recent meeting of the Academy, Dr. Leidy gave some description of a collection of fossils found near Archer, Florida, and collected for account of the U. S. Geological Survey. The collection was sent to him for examination, and was found to contain many specimens of interest, but none adding to species not already known. It consisted of isolated bones, fragments of others, and teeth, mostly of the larger and firmer kinds, well preserved and neither water-rolled nor weather-worn. A specimen of the skull of a rhinoceros, with all the molar teeth of both sides retained in position, was found to have been crushed at some past time into a multitude of fragments which fell apart on the drying of the specimen. Only the more delicate fossils were found so crushed, the cause of the pressure being uncertain.

The monthly weather review of the State Weather Service for March, 1890, shows no unusual features for that month. The mean temperature was 33°4, which is 5°5 below that for March, 1889, and 2°5 below the normal. The average rainfall (including melted snow) was 5.15 inches, an excess of two inches.

Dr. Samuel C. Hooker's report to the Chemical Section of the Franklin Institute on the present condition of the Philadelphia water supply, makes a comparison of water drawn from the city pipes with that taken from the Schuylkill at Phoenixville. The analyses indicate that the sewage pollution, which is known to exist, has occurred to an extent sufficient to appreciably influence the composition of the water. The organic matters thus introduced are, however, almost entirely held in suspension, and hence

can be readily removed. In order that this may be done on a large scale Dr. Hooker thinks it necessary to use a "coagulant," causing precipitation. This act of separation will, he believes, entrap and enclose the microbes and suspended particles, and render easy their subsequent arrest by sand-beds. As a coagulant, Dr. Hooker recommends alum, and prefers it to iron.

The address of Prof. Fiske before the Brooklyn Ethical Association upon the life and labors of the late Edward L. Youmans, is printed in the *Popular Science Monthly* (May, 1890.) Mr. Youmans will be remembered as the author of a text-book of chemistry, as an energetic and entertaining lecturer on scientific subjects, as the founder of the *Popular Science Monthly*, but chiefly as being among the first in this country to accept in their entirety, and give wide dissemination to the Spencerian doctrines of evolution. The *Popular Science Monthly* has been devoted since its foundation, in 1872, first and mainly, to the exposition of the Spencerian philosophy. Mr. Youmans was mainly instrumental in inducing the Appleton publishing house to take up the publication in America of the works of Spencer, Buckle, Huxley, Hæckel, etc., and to his initiative is due also the International Scientific Series, the volumes of which are published in England, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia, as well as the United States.

Other articles in the same number worthy of mention are upon "Secondary School Programmes," by Geo. W. Beaman, who argues for greater specialization of schools, meaning mainly an increase of preparatory schools. A descriptive article on the English Kew Gardens, by F. A. Fernald, gives an account of the establishment and present appearance of the Gardens, and emphasizes the relation in which the Kew authorities stand to the interests of botanical science throughout the whole British Empire. Several well known instances in which the Kew Gardens have aided in commercial ventures, are cited.

The Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1889, by the Secretary, Mr. S. P. Langley, states that the income of the Smithsonian fund is becoming less adequate for the work of the Institution with each year. It now amounts to \$703,000, of which only \$1,500 have been received in bequests since the original Smithsonian legacy. Additional space is needed for exhibition purposes for the National Museum. The appropriation allowed for making the foreign exchanges required by Government does not cover what this service costs the Institution, even though free transportation is given by many steamship companies. The library received 17,354 accessions in the course of the year, and the collection is so large that much of it is inaccessible from lack of room. The collection of living animals, which numbers over three hundred, has out-grown its accommodations, and a scheme for creating a zoological park on Rock Creek, in the District of Columbia, is being agitated. The report includes statistics of publications of the Institution during the year, of accessions to the museum and to the library, and of international exchanges.

A biological journal, *Zoe*, has recently been established and the first number issued by the Zoe Publishing Co., San Francisco. It is intended as a medium for amateurs in all branches of biological science and for working naturalists. The existence of the paper has been guaranteed for one year.

"A Review of the family *Delphinidae*," by F. W. True, is the subject of Bulletin No. 36 of the United States National Museum. There are 47 pages of illustrations, many drawn from European museums. Bulletin No. 37 contains a "Preliminary Catalogue of the Shell-bearing Mollusks and Brachiopods of the Southeastern Coast of the United States," by W. H. Dall, illustrated by 74 plates, forming a work of importance to zoologists and conchologists.

The most recent calculation of the percentage composition of the earth by elements, has been made by Mr. F. W. Clarke, of the Philosophical Society of Washington. The earth's crust is assumed to be of a thickness of ten miles below sea level. The first five elements given in the table, namely, oxygen, silicon, aluminium, iron, and calcium, compose eighty-one per cent. of the earth's mass, and nine elements are estimated to constitute ninety-eight per cent. of all terrestrial matter. Dr. S. C. Hooker, in a note on the subject (*Journal Franklin Institute*) regards these figures, necessitating the rarity of other elements, such as carbon and sulphur, as surprising; but the scanty and difficult character of the data employed in making such an estimate must be considered. Mr. Clarke also estimates the proportion of earth, air, and water as follows: atmosphere, .03; ocean, 7.08; solid crust, 92.89.

THE INTUITIVE MIND OF WOMAN.

Grant Allen, in The Forum.

THE intellectual quality in which woman is strongest is undoubtedly the intellectual quality nearest allied to the emotions; namely, intuition. And this is also the quality most peculiarly present in those high and exceptionally valuable individual organisms that we call geniuses. The genius is akin to the woman in this, that what he guesses and jumps at is almost more important than what he deliberately reasons and sees. His very *differentia* as a genius, indeed, is most often this: that he clears at a bound what other men would take long marches to get over. Laplace's mind cleared at a bound the "obvious" intervening steps, which genius of a somewhat less exalted type could only slowly and cautiously creep over. That is exactly what we call intuition—the power of seeing implications, one knows not how. And it is this sort of intuition, coupled of course with high masculine qualities—knowledge, application, logical power, hard work—that gives us the masterpieces of the world's progress; that gives us steam engines and locomotives, telegraphs and telephones, Hamlets and Richard Feverels, Newton's "Principia" and Spencer's "First Principles." Whence does humanity derive this extremely important and especially progressive gift? To a large extent, I believe, from its feminine half.

The most averagely masculine men are not remarkable in any way for intuition. On the contrary, the common male way of going about anything—the safe, ordinary, business-like way—is the way of direct observation and strict reasoning, the matter-of-fact way, the way that proceeds wholly upon known methods, a step at a time, and arrives at comparatively familiar results. It is as far removed as possible from the feminine intuitive way—an unsafe, precarious, unsatisfactory way, when ill-employed in incompetent hands; but a fruitful and sometimes almost miraculous way, when guided by competent knowledge, balanced judgment, logical ability, and critical acumen. And why have women this gift of intuition at all? Well, its origins are not single or simple; they go down a long way into the past of our species, and depend upon many converging factors. In the first place, woman's intuition is a variety of instinct; and instinct is the common endowment of all animals possessing nervous systems at all. From a certain point of view, we may regard it as a survival in humanity—a partially one-sided survival, affecting chiefly a single sex, though extending in its outlying modes to a portion of the other. Intuition in women is the instinctive, immediate, and unreasoned apprehension of certain implications of the facts presented. But it is not necessarily unreasoning because unreasoned, any more than the born mathematician's faculty is unreasoning because it proceeds by great bounds where slower thinkers in that particular direction proceed by cautious steps and inferences. On the contrary, intuition, when you can get it, is better than reasoning. Nor is it perforce low because woman shares it with the lower animals; on the contrary, it is rather a noble common endowment that man, as male, has largely lost through the gradual evolution, training, and discipline of his logical faculties. It is well known that "counting boys," if they learn the accepted arithmetical methods, lose thereby their extraordinary natural and instinctive power of arriving at the solution of problems intuitively. In the same way, man, the male sex of humanity, in acquiring his high intellectual development, has lost to a great extent his instinctive intuition. But this is not necessarily all gain; quite otherwise, we may compare it to that short-sightedness which comes with too much "poring over miserable books"—a thing that nevertheless is no real advance upon the keen vision and quick perception of the bookless savage.

The second main root, I take it, is to be looked for in the domestic affections. Woman leads, and has always led, an almost wholly social life. Hence this prime endowment, dwarfed and shriveled in man, has expanded in her with use and exercise till its extreme manifestations sometimes strike the cumbrous and slow-going male intelligence dumb with astonishment. Man has specialized himself on logical intelligence and practical handicraft; woman has specialized herself upon the emotions and intuitions, the home and the family. To say this is no more to belittle woman, than saying that a man is a sculptor or a poet is putting him on a lower rank than a manufacturer or an engineer. Furthermore, I believe that in the highest minds a certain intermixture of this feminine element of intuition with the masculine element of pure reason is always present. Great wits jump; that is to say, they are essentially intuitive. They see at a glance what plodders take years and years to arrive at; they catch instinctively at principles or generalizations that the solid business man could never compass. And this ability, it seems probable, comes to them largely from the female side of their ancestry. There is, indeed, in all genius, however virile, a certain undercurrent of the best feminine characteristics. I am thinking now, not merely of the Raphaels, the Shelleys, and the Mendelssohns, but also even

of the Newtons, the Gladstones, and the Edisons. They have in them something of the womanly, though not of the womanish. In one word, the man of genius is comprehensively human. As he always results from a convergence of many fine stocks upon a single point, so also, it seems to me, he often results from a convergence of male and female qualities.

ETCHINGS AS A COMMERCIAL VENTURE.

Francis Seymour Haden, in *The Nineteenth Century*.

ANOTHER difficulty, and one of the most perplexing with which we have had, and still have, to contend, has been the readiness of the modern printseller to see in an Etching a commercial opportunity for turning it into something else, and, by the publication of plates which have no pretension to be called etchings, to apply the etching process to purposes for which it is altogether unfitted, and with which, in fact, it has nothing in common. It will be readily understood that this perversion of an art to mere purposes of decoration has very largely contributed, and is still contributing, to the misunderstanding of the whole subject which I mentioned when I began; and how much, again, this misunderstanding is increased by the daily announcement we see of "New Etchings, after So-and-So." The almost helpless position of a society like this, whose modest mission it is to explain that an Etching is an original work, full of fine qualities—after nobody—may be imagined. I see no way out of this difficulty but for the society to publish its own works, or to arrange with some special publisher or publishers to deal with them. There is room now, and by-and-by there will be plenty of room, for a lucrative business of this sort. I remember the difficulty I had some years ago to persuade our now "master printer" to give up his then general business for the exclusive printing of etchings, for which he had shown a special aptitude. I should like to ask him, now, how many presses he has going at this kind of work alone, and whether, as I hear is the case, he is every now and then finding it necessary to enlarge his premises to make room for more. If I were a printseller, with judgment and capacity for such a business—with the independence necessary to carry it on untrammelled by trade combinations—and with gallery space fitted for the display of this kind of fine art *only*, to which the public might resort with the knowledge that whatever they found there would bear the *imprimatur* of this society—I would soon make my fortune, and, if he will forgive my saying so, that of the artist, too. And this last consideration—the interest, that is to say, of the artist, no less than of his art—emboldens me, with the frankness which they have ever permitted me to use with them, to beg those of our Fellows and Associates who may have an opportunity of doing so to dissuade their publishers from embarking in etched plates of exaggerated dimensions. Such a request, I am aware, is a delicate one, and I hoped to avoid having to make it by the somewhat Machiavellian alternative of hanging up—so that all who "ran might read"—the models of real etching which you see behind me. [Etchings by Rembrandt.] The dignified repose, and the strength which is an element of that repose; the entire absence of any straining after a violent effect, either in the work or in the printing; and such a moderation in the size of the plate as brings it well within the legitimate use of such an instrument as the etching needle would, I felt sure, strike everyone. Let us only consider for a moment the instrument with which the etcher works—its object, its scope, its capabilities, and its limitations. Such an instrument I hold in my hand. Consider what a simple thing it is, and the vital process by which, in the hand of an artist, it becomes the exponent of his highest ideal. Follow out that process from its commencement to its termination in the stroke which he makes on his plate. He is etching, let us say, directly from nature, or, what is the same thing, from an image or a series of images which have presented themselves to his mind, and impressed themselves on his retina—which is his "mind's eye." Well, he has to transmit that ideal, or that image, to the plate upon his knee. Consider the compound of psychological and physiological forces by which this is effected—the nature of the message which he has to send down the nervous trunks which supply the arm till they divide into the branches which supply the fingers, and then, by the nerves of the fingers again, to the point which they grasp, and that in this long and complex transit there is no appreciable loss either of the force or the delicacy of the resultant line. Then look at the perversion of this power and delicacy in the huge reproductions which we occasionally see and which I believe are also called etchings! Understand, if you please, that I am only speaking of etching and the qualities which belong to it as inapplicable to the production of such things. I am not speaking of the beautiful and effective process of Mezzotint which is applicable to them, or of the happy mixture of Mezzotint and Aquatint which goes to the production of some of the larger plates which we see here and, for the matter of that, of the smaller ones also. All forms of the engraver's art, we have al-

ready declared, are equally welcome to us. Our object being to see the whole ground of engraving covered properly, we are not wedded to the etched line. All that we ask for it is its intelligent application to the purpose for which it is fitted; and, further, that unoriginal engraving, whatever the process employed, shall be no longer confounded with that form of original work which, by common consent, is known as "Etching."

DRIFT.

A PAPER by R. H. Stoddard upon "George Henry Boker" is one of the features of *Lippincott's Magazine* for June. Stoddard and Boker were intimate friends, and the paper is not only valuable as a critical estimate, but also because it contains personal reminiscences of a very interesting character and copious quotations from letters of Boker to the author. This extract from one of the letters may be pondered over by young and aspiring poets:

"This waiting for the Muse is a mistake,—altogether a mistake. You must go to her. True there are times when no poet can write; but how are you to know of your unproductive seasons without a fair trial? Read used to tell a story of some Yankee poet who resolved to wait for an impulse from the Muse: he waited thirty years, and at the end of that time concluded himself no poet, although his youthful poems gave promise of great things. That man, perhaps, wanted but industry to make him immortal. I hold that there is a labor connected with all great literary achievements, sufficient to drive any but a man of genius stark mad. This the world will never believe. It has an idea that poets write as birds sing, and it is this very false idea which robs us of half our honors. Were poetry forged upon the anvil, cut out with the axe, or spun in the mill, my heaven, how men would wonder at the process. What power, what toil, what ingenuity!"

Professor F. W. Putnam recently read a paper before the Archaeological Association of the University of Pennsylvania. After congratulating the Association upon having secured the services of such a competent archaeologist as Dr. Abbott, once his assistant at Cambridge, he said: "Surface-found collections are of interest, but they do not give the history of a people as does the excavation of a burial place or a village site, and it is to be hoped that the new museum will devote itself to such explorations. Collections have already been made that show as much as can ever be hoped for from mere collecting. We should not only try to bring specimens together, but endeavor to find out who the people were, the direction of their migrations, and whether those of the North and the South were the same." Professor Putnam then declared his belief that the American Indian was the resultant of a mixture of races. "Two well-defined groups of races are found in America. They have entirely different shaped skulls. One group starts in Mexico and extends to Peru. They are a short-headed people. They extended across from Mexico along the Gulf coast, up the Mississippi valley and along the southern portion of the Atlantic coast, not crossing the Alleghenies or found north of the Great Lakes. They were the people that built the mounds and founded the civilizations of Mexico and Peru. The objects exhibited this evening from Wisconsin were made by another stock, a long-headed people who inhabited the northern part of the country. These two races have met and intermingled, and the result is the American Indian." Professor Putnam exhibited a series of photographs of copper ornaments found in a mound in Ohio. These objects, which number many thousands (there were from 10,000 to 15,000 copper beads), were all thrown in a fire-place about four feet square. Notable among the ornaments were square plates of hammered copper, perforated with holes, and a large number of earrings, many of which were covered with thin sheets of silver and some with gold. A single axe was the only implement found. The existence of ornaments and the absence of implements is important in associating the old race of Ohio with the people of Mexico and Peru. Very few ornaments are discovered among the copper objects made by the northern stock. Not the slightest trace of smelting, however, is to be found, the metal objects found in the mounds, even galena, being cut in ornaments and not smelted.

About John Burns, the English socialist, George W. Smalley tells us: "He is a figure of the times, a member of the London County Council. Lord Rosebery called him his honored colleague. His portrait by a West End loafer, Hon. John Collier, brother to another West End loafer, Lord Monks-well, hangs in the New Gallery. His speeches are reported at length in the papers and discussed with a full sense of their importance. He is a candidate for Parliament, and a kind of popular hero."

Fifteen years ago it was not unusual for examples of the Barbizon school to be brought to this country and to be taken back for want of a buyer, but the recent return of Millet's "Woman Spinning" is remarkable at this time. The picture, which shows a peasant woman spinning seated on a bank against a luminous sky with a goat in the background, is familiar to most amateurs since it was shown at the time of the Morgan sale, and again last winter at the Union League Club. It is a picture of large size, but its quality is inferior to that of many other examples in this country. This painting was sold to the late Mrs. Morgan by Messrs. Knoedler & Co. for \$17,100. At the Morgan sale it shared the fate of several other pictures, and was "bid in" for \$14,000. It has been said that these pictures would have been divided among the heirs but for a death which caused a change of plans; but however that may be, the unsold pictures were finally brought forward again and offered at private sale. The head of the firm of Bousso, Valadon & Co. recently visited this city, bought this picture for \$9,000, and has taken it back to Paris. The difference between the \$17,100 paid to Knoedler & Co. and the \$9,000 paid by Bousso, Valadon & Co. will furnish picture-buyers food for thought.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

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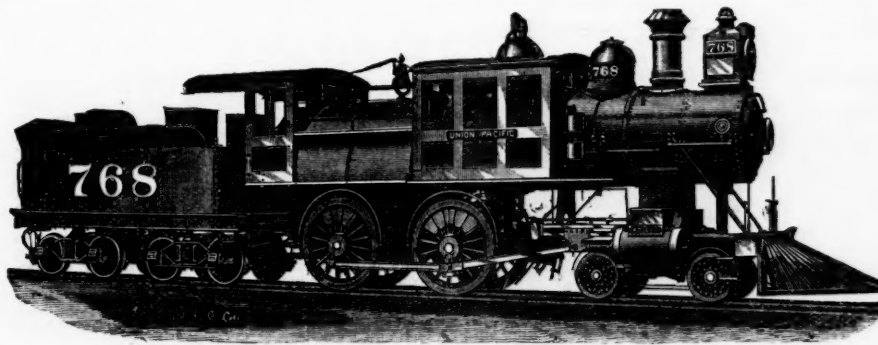
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